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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 76 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Secret Berlin Circular To Consuls In India

Move For Colonial Conscription?

CENSUS OF NATIONALS ASKED FOR

Cent. Per Cent. Vote For Hitler Forecast In Elections

BOMBAY, March 29.

The "United Press" learns that German Consulates in India have received confidential instructions from the German Government to prepare and keep ready full details of the German residents in India, particularly of those Germans between the ages of 18 and 25. The details required include name, occupation, residence, accounts in banks, etc.

Though the details have been called for ostensibly with a view to safeguard the interests of German nationals in India if any emergency occurs, it is gathered that this is in furtherance of the contemplated move of Herr Hitler, like that of Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, for colonial conscription to meet any eventualities that may arise.—United Press.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, March 29.

The first election result was published in the little Thuringian village of Webelsdorf, the 54 inhabitants of which had polled by 9/40 a.m. all for Herr Hitler.

Nearly hundred per cent. poll, almost all for Herr Hitler, is forecast. Polling stations were almost empty at 4 p.m. because nearly everybody had already voted in the world's best organised election. Orderly queues of electors filed past the solitary storm trooper outside each polling station.

Many admitted to be anti-Nazi voted for Herr Hitler out of prudence or following the general example or because they felt it their duty to help Germany to present a united front with regard to foreign policy. Many were genuinely impressed by Herr Hitler's assurances that he stood for peace with honour.

TRI-PARTITE PARLEYS

Eden's Reply To Ribbentrop

LONDON, Mar. 28.

The proposed Anglo-Franco-Belgian general staff talks continue to receive prominence in press.

It is stated that before leaving London, General Von Ribbentrop suggested to Mr. Eden that the talks should be postponed until negotiations were held between Western powers.

Mr. Eden is said to have pointed out that the actual time of talks would be decided by the Cabinet on Monday. He explained that the talks were being held as a result of Britain's commitments under the Locarno Treaty, and would therefore be held irrespective of Germany's reply to Locarno proposals, but would be confined to arranging technical conditions in which obligations of signatories to the treaty should be carried out, in case of unprovoked aggression. It was emphasised that the talks would be conducted under strict control of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

NOT PREPARED TO YIELD AN INCH

Hitler's Heroics

BERLIN, March 28.

We know our strength cannot last through internal strife, but only through external conflict, declared Herr Hitler in his last election appeal.

He said that Germany hoped that the mad campaign of all against all would cease. But, it was impossible to build a new world on the sterile views of senile statesmen and jurists. It must be based on the commonsense of peoples.

Herr Hitler complained that when Germany stretched out her hand, others merely talked about phrases, gestures and symbolic acts.

"If they cannot understand us, we must persevere to show that we on no account are prepared to yield an inch of our liberty, but that our love of peace is beyond any doubt."—Reuter.

GERMAN 'PLANES OVER FORBIDDEN ZONE

PARIS, March 28.

Consequent on the allegation that two German aeroplanes recently flew over the forbidden French frontier zone, the French Air Ministry has decided to establish a corps of special fast police 'planes specially fitted with wireless and photographic apparatus to be stationed along the Maginot line.

It is hoped thereby to obtain concrete evidence in support of diplomatic protests in the event of repetition.—Reuter.

WHERE IT IS TREASON TO FLY

German Pilots Sent To Concentration Camp

PARIS, March 28.

A message from Berlin says that any German airman making unauthorised flight over the French, Belgian and British territory in future will be prosecuted for high treason and will be liable to death sentence. So General Goering is said to have told the Air Attache to the French Embassy in connection with the flight of two German aeroplanes over Strasbourg last Monday. By General Goering's orders, the pilots of the two 'planes had been sent to the Concentration Camp for two years.—Reuter.

PARIS SUGGESTION

Locarno Powers Should Meet On Tuesday

PARIS, March 27

It is understood that it has been suggested that the Locarno Powers should meet in Paris as soon as possible after the receipt of the German counter-proposals on Tuesday, in order that the latter may be discussed immediately.

The date of April 3 is suggested, but hitherto is unconfirmed. —Reuter.

BATTLE OVER OTTAWA PACT

Result May Depend Upon President's Casting Vote

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Record attendance is expected to-morrow in the Assembly when the House will take the decision in effect on the continuance or otherwise of the Ottawa Agreement. The absentees will be Mr. Fazli Haq who is reported to be ill at Calcutta; Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljl who is detained owing to his brother's illness in Bombay; U Thin Maung from Burma and probably also the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram.

Mr. Bauqi who unseated his seat still remains vacant. On the other hand Mr. Chaliha, elected in place of the late Mr. Bardoloi, will be sworn in to-morrow.

According to lobby conversations, those who are expected to participate in the debate on behalf of the Government are Sir Zafrullah, Sir Frank Noyce, Mr. Stewart, the Commerce Secretary.

Sir H. P. Mody will speak for the Government motion, while those who oppose it will be Messrs. Jinnah, Pant and Aney. The division is expected to take place after 5 p.m. on the supposition that those present will go to the lobby whichever side records 70 votes that side will win.

As a result considerable canvassing has been in evidence during the week-end. Both sides appear to be confident of carrying the day. In case there are any neutrals there might be equal voting requiring, perhaps the casting vote of the President.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW HAVEN, March 29.

Jack Kasley established a world record for 200 metres swimming in 2 minutes 37 2/10 seconds beating Cartonnet's 2 minutes 42 6/10 seconds.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT RATIFIED

PARIS, March 27

M. Flandin and M. Litvinoff exchanged ratifications of the Franco-Soviet Pact, which operates to-day.—Reuter.

NOTHING WOULD GIVE HIM GREATER PLEASURE

LONDON, March 27

Lord Linlithgow, in a speech at the National Farmers' Union, London, said that nothing would give him more pride and satisfaction than to be able to contribute during the next five years something enduring to the well-being of the Indian cultivator.—Reuter.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE

Will Not Reply To White Paper ?

ROME, March 27

Italy will not reply to the British White Paper on Locarno proposals, according to a authoritative spokesman, who ascribed the manner in which the situation has developed as the reason.

It is also authoritatively stated that Signor Grandi has not been authorised to start negotiations with the Committee of 13 to settle the Abyssinian dispute.

The Italians consider that a number of questions, including the procedure, must be settled before the negotiations begin.—Reuter.

A.I.C.C. MEETING IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, March 29.

The meeting of he All-India Congress Committee will be held at Lucknow on April 9th, and subsequent dates in the Subjects Committee pandal in Motinagar. As the All-India Congress Committee have not received the addresses of the new members from the provincial congress committees, it is not possible for them to issue notices to individual members.

Members are requested to take this as the final notices. The provincial congress committees are requested to inform their A.I.C.C. members of this date and programme.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY WORK AND CONGRESS SESSION

Adjusting Business For Facilitating Presence Of M. L. A.'s At Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to adjust the Assembly non-official days' programme to enable the Congress members of the Assembly to participate in the Lucknow Session of the Congress. As the Working Committee meets at Lucknow on 7th and 9th April, and the A. I. C. C. on the 10th and 11th Mr. Bhulabhai Desai accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel goes to Lucknow on the 6th. The Assembly will hold non-official sittings on the 7th and 9th.

It is suggested that the Government and other parties might allow Mr. Satyamurti's Bill repealing Repressive Laws be put off to a later date provided Congressmen agree to take it up next year at the Delhi Session and allow the remaining non-official days for the bills this session and in the Simla session for social legislation whose progress had been thwarted since the Assembly was constituted by bills for the repeal of Repressive Laws.

UNITE & WORK FOR FREEDOM

Rajen Babu Holds Two-Hour Conference With Punjab Leaders

LAHORE, March 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad spent a busy day to-day and left for Bareilly to interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

In the morning the Congress President hoisted the Congress Flag at the Lajpat Rai Bhavan at which he gave his message to the Punjab: "Unite and work for the freedom of the country."

He later unveiled a portrait of Lokmanya Tilak and held an important two-hour conference with Punjab Leaders at which, it is understood, the situation in the province with regard to the forthcoming elections with particular reference to the Communal Award was discussed.

In the evening he presided at the 14th anniversary of the Servants of the People Society founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1921 and appealed for help to the Society which he said was rendering real service to the country. He also exhorted his audience to give up self-interest whenever the country's interest clashed with it. —A. P.

Ticketless Travellers And Rly. Advisory Committee

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The Central Advisory Council for Railways met to-day and approved Government's proposals to dealt with the ticketless railway travellers but recommended that the onus of proof must lie on the prosecution and not on the accused.—A.P.

"YES" TO HITLER

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, March 29.

The second election result is that of 104 passengers and crew of the airship "Hindenburg" flying up the Rhine towards the Saar. All voted for Herr Hitler.

99 PER CENT VOTE FOR HITLER

BERLIN, March 29.

The election result broadcast showed a vote of 99 per cent. for Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

They Also Talk Of Starving Masses Of India

All-India Muslim Conference Plan For Their Economic, Social And Moral Progress

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The All-India Muslim Conference reassembled under the Presidency of Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon. About 700 persons were present, including Sir Mahomed Yakub, Mr. K. L. Gauba and Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang.

The Conference passed several resolutions including one condoling the death of King George and several Muslim leaders; condemning the renewed attempts against the Communal Award; sympathising with Muslims in the Punjab in their agitation for the restoration of Shahidgunj and praying for their success; and urging that all the resources of the Conference be utilised for the economic, social, moral and intellectual uplift of the masses till the next session of the Conference when the programme will be reconsidered.

PLIGHT OF MASSES.

Other resolutions were:—In view of the present plight of the masses, especially Muslims, this session deems it imperative to adopt a programme for their moral, intellectual, social and economic betterment and accords welcome to the valuable suggestions made by the President of the Conference in his presidential address and the solid constructive programme laid by him before the Indian masses, particularly Muslims.

This Conference authorises the Working Committee to execute and popularise the programme, frame definite lines of action at the earliest possible moment and devise effective measures mostly to reform and ameliorate the condition of poor unemployed cultivators, the starving masses of India.

TWO PARTS

In the opinion of the Conference this programme consists of two parts, one relating to the ever increasing taxes levied by the Central and Provincial Governments and Local Bodies which are making the position of the poor and the tiller of the soil worse day by day. It is proposed that the poor and peasants be relieved of such tasks.

The second part concerns the general public. It is necessary that by vigorous propaganda in the public press and on the platform the poor in general and Muslims in particular be induced to work it out. It shall be the duty of the Working Committee to keep both the parts in view and take practical measures to make it a success.

This Conference resolves that with a view to pursuing the programme adopted successfully, an office should be established in Delhi to collect and disseminate all relevant literature and take all possible means to carry out the economic, social, intellectual and moral programme.—A. P.

Harar Reduced To Blazing Inferno

ETHIOPIA TO PROTEST TO LEAGUE

Italian Bombers Rain Explosives Over Demilitarised Town

PARIS, March 29.

News comes from Addis Ababa that Harar, Second City in Ethiopia, is blazing furiously, following a mass raid by thirty Italian bombers who rained explosive and incendiary bombs for two hours.

The buildings destroyed, it is reported, include the French Hospital, the Catholic Mission and a number of Coptic Churches.

The Ethiopian Government will protest to Geneva as Harar was specially declared an open town and completely demilitarised.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN QUARTER BADLY DAMAGED

Jijiga Bombed Again

ADDIS ABABA, March 29.

Though the populace of Harar fled panic-stricken abandoning their homes and goods when thirty Italian 'planes bombed the City there is a fear that many casualties occurred. A large part of the City was burning hours after the raid. It is reported that the wireless station has been completely destroyed. The European quarter has been badly damaged.

Jijiga was also heavily bombed again to-day.—Reuter.

MOSQUE. HOSPITAL & CATHEDRAL IN ASHES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ADDIS ABABA, March 29.

Sixty Italian planes appeared over Harar early in the morning. They did not bomb the town, but fifteen returned later and dropped incendiary bombs from 7/15 to 9/30 a.m. The whole town was in flames and the mosque, the French Mission Hospital and the Gibbi Cathedral were totally destroyed.

ITALY'S BID FOR AIR SUPREMACY

ROME, March 28.

Italy will shortly possess 10,000 pilots stated General Valle, Under-Secretary of Air, speaking on the Air Estimates in the Senate.

He announced that a scheme was being perfected, whereby one-fifth part of the machines of the Italian air force would be renewed every year.—Reuter.

ITALIAN VICTORIES

ASMARA, March 29.

Italians occupied two important towns, Sokota and Debarech, west of Makale. There was no resistance in Sokota a caravan station between Dessie and Abbiaddi, thirty miles southward of Ambaalagi.

Debarech is one of the highest towns in Abyssinia, and is the capital of Uobhera region in the Tembien.

The capture of Debarech straightens out the Italian front which will bring Italians within fifty miles of Gondar, where it is believed, Emperor's headquarters are situated at present.—Reuter.

BAN ON SUBHAS MUST GO

LONDON, March 28.

Resolutions protesting against repressive measures in India and also the Government of India's attitude towards Mr. Subhas Bose and urging further that he should receive passport facilities for Britain were passed at a meeting in Essexhall under the auspices of India League, commoner W. T. Kelly presiding. The chairman described the keeping of Mr. Subhas Bose from his own country as contrary to British notions of freedom.

Speakers included Doctor Edith Summerskill who referred to health conditions in India.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FLANDIN'S CHALLENGE TO HITLER

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, March 29.

In an important electoral speech at Vezelay, M. Flandin reaffirmed that once respect for International Law was re-established, France was ready for all negotiations calculated to consolidate peace. He emphasised that the basis of negotiation must be precise and serious and said he hoped that Herr Hitler's speeches would correct the vagueness of his original propositions; but he did this only on one important point, namely, he opposed the value of treaties to what he called vital and eternal right of the German peoples.

M. Flandin asked what was the value of a treaty if Germany reserved the right to repudiate it? In the case of a new treaty with Germany, what was the independent and impartial judge whom Germany would recognise and what was the decision to which she would submit? It was impossible not to perceive the profound contradiction of the two conceptions of international life, firstly, Germany's conception of force and secondly, the rest of the world's conception of right.

The French people were as convinced as the German of the necessity of organising peace on solid and durable foundations. If Herr Hitler was prepared for a general discussion without reserve or reticence, let him reply to all our questions not by vague speeches with the object of misleading and putting to sleep public opinion, but by a categorical and precise declaration.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Director for D. I. Jubilee Institute, Lahore. The applicant should have good business experience, should be a keen industrialist and should be mechanically minded. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 200 to 300. Apply to the Secretary, D. A. V. College M.C., Lahore. (2613)

Wanted respectable Canvassers to sell shares worth Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 within 2 months, of an influential Life Office, shortly commencing business, on the basis of getting a share in the Managing Agency. Apply Box No. 2603, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Mathematics, Science, History-Geography, French, Gujarati and Persian Teachers (either sex) for Municipal School on 65-5-100 from June. Apply Messrs. Goldwyn, Low-Bow, (India) Co., Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (5835).

12. TO BE LET.

To let For Hindus centrally situated healthy comfortable block, acc: drawing room, dining room, two bed rooms, verandah, westerly gallery, rent Rs. 95 only at 'Dharam Kuti' (Tukaram Buildings), Tardeo, Chikalwadi. Apply Block 7, 'Dharam Nivas,' in the same compound. (5833).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Rooms, Office, Godown in Mahabir Building. 71C-79 Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. (5828).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let big and small shops and rooms, tram or railway very near. Apply first floor, Neelum Munzil, Lamington Road, near Police Station, Bombay. (5829).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

2nd floor Flat to let at Chowpatty, French Road, drawing, dining, 2 bed-rooms, verandahs front and back and garage, rent Rs. 136, also a shop of 3 rooms, rent Rs. 100. Apply Mrs. Tyabji, Chowpatty. (5841).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Next session of training classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service (L.S.G.D.) conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April, 1936. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (2784).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7/16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 5691.

Rs. 1,500 required against Insurance Policy of Rs. 2,000, repayable by monthly Rs. 100 instalments. Reply particulars to Box No 5615, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Golden opportunity for visitors Achhabal (Kashmir) Buildings tents climate water ideal. Trout-shooting centre. Quiet resort, supplies arranged. Particulars from Manager, Malik Buildings, Achhabal. (5819).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

FRESH TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of the Lakshmi Insurance Company building on Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road. Previous tender copies can be exchanged. Intending tenderers can have new tenders from 2nd April onwards at Rs. 20 from Messrs. Master, Sathe & Bhuta, 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, who will furnish any further information required. The time and date of the tender are 4 P. M. 17th April. 2611.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Vile Parle Municipality for lighting streets from 1st July, 1936, by about 500 petromax lamps of 100 C.P. each within the Municipal limits.

The tenderer has to supply and fix the lamps at his own cost and also to burn and maintain the lights during the period of contract at his own cost.

Terms and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Municipal Office, Nehru, Road, Vile Parle, by applying in person during the office hours.

Tenders should reach the Municipal Office latest on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1936, upto 5 P.M.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reasons.

CAESAR D'MELLO,
President,
Vile Parle Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Nehru Road,
Vile Parle, 27th March, 1936. 2601.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

"THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 6th April to WEDNESDAY, the 15th April 1936, both days inclusive.

An Ad-interim Dividend of Rupees Six (Rs. 6) per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1935, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1936, between 11-30 A. M. and 1 P.M. (S.T.) on Saturdays, and 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) on other days, to the shareholders on the Register of the Company on 6th April, 1936.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the shareholders on 22nd April 1936."

By order of the Board of Directors,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director. 2609.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF LALA CHIRANJIV LAL M.A., P.C.S.,

SENIOR SUB-JUDGE, GUJRANWALA.

Civil Suit No. 64 of 1935.

SARDAR BEGAM daughter of Mula Bux Master Tailor of Gujranwala ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
NAZIR HUSSAIN now at Bombay. Suit for cancellation of marriage.

To,
NAZIR HUSSAIN SON OF HAJI ABDULLAH TAILOR AT GUJRANWALA NOW AT BOMBAY CHOUK NANA DADRA FILM COMPANY.

WHEREAS in the above noted case it has been proved to the satisfaction of the court that the above mentioned defendant is evading service and cannot be served in an ordinary way, hence the proclamation is issued against the said defendant, that if he will not appear in the Court on 4th June, 1936 at 10 o'clock in person, or by Pleader or through any authorised agent, the proceedings shall be taken exparte against him.

Given under my hand the seal of the court this day of 18th/24 March, 1936.

SENIOR SUB-JUDGE,
Gujranwala. 2610.

Public Notices.

TENDER.

LUMP SUM TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the reconstruction of the rear portion of the Lad Wadi, situated at Vithalbhai Patel Road. The Tender forms can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 for each and plans etc. inspected in our Office. Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred Only) in cash shall be paid as earnest money with the tender upto 5 P. M. on or before 10th April, 1936.

The Managing Committee of the Lad Caste reserves to themselves the right of either accepting or rejecting all or any tender without giving any reason.

DALAL & MEHTA,
Architects etc. for
the Lad Wadi
41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
28-3-36. 2607.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 1330 OF 1935.

Bai SARASWATIBAI, wife of Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi of Amraoti Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Amraoti in the Berars and temporarily residing at Dadar without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
THE KRISHNA MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered Office at Beawar in Merwara for themselves and on behalf of all the Creditors of Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi carrying on business under the firm name and style of Shaligram Narayandas .....Defendants.

To,
The Creditors of Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia on the 12th day of August, 1935, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against the Krishna Mills, Ltd., for themselves and other creditors of Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) For a declaration that the assignment dated the 28th day of January, 1932, is valid and the moneys payable by Sitaram Parashram under the Award of 22nd January, 1932 and the Order of 2nd December, 1932, belong to the Plaintiff and that Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi has no right title or interest in the said moneys.
(b) For a declaration that the defendants and all other creditors, of the said Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi are not entitled to levy attachments on the moneys payable by Sitaram Parashram under the Award of 22nd day of January, 1932, and the Order, dated 2nd December, 1932.
(c) That the attachments levied by the defendants and the other creditors of Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi on the moneys payable by Sitaram Parashram under the said Award including the said sum of Rs. 7,000 already paid may be raised.
(c 1). Pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit, the defendants and other attaching creditors of the said Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi may be restrained by an Order and injunction from receiving the said sum of Rs. 7,000 or any rateable distribution thereof from the Sheriff of Bombay may be restrained from proceeding with rateable distribution of the said sum of Rs. 7,000 amongst the defendants and other attaching creditors of the said Narayandas Sunderlal Rathi.
(d) For the costs of the suit;
(e) Interest on Decree at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; and
(f) For such further and other reliefs as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit is fixed on the 15th day of June 1936.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 18th day of September, 1935.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 2791.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

Temporary Establishment For Drainage.

(Programmed 4 Years.)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED giving full particulars of Age, educational qualifications and professional experience to reach the undersigned not later than 10th April, 1936.

(1) One A. E. for Drainage; in charge of the section; Salary Rs. 250-300 per month plus Conveyance allowance Rs. 40 month; must have had advanced theoretical training in the modern methods of Sewage treatment and disposal, also practical experience in the erection of modern plant for treatment and disposal of Sewage.

(2) Three Supervisors for; sewers and storm drains; Salary Rs. 150-200 per month plus Rs. 30 per month as Conveyance allowance. Must be graduates of recognised engineering College with practical experience in design and supervision of Drainage Works, of a large sized town or city. Knowledge of Reinforced Concrete Design will be considered an added and special qualification.

(3) Four Levellers Salary Rs. 60-80 per month plus Conveyance Rs. 15, month Engineering graduates or experienced surveyors.

(4) Head Draftsman Salary Rs. 50-70 per month in charge of the Drainage Office with an assistant draftsman and two tracers. Must have considerable experience of engineering drawings and records.

(5) Head Clerk; Salary Rs. 50-70 per month in charge of the Office establishemnt; vernacular must be Gujrati; Good English essential.

Selected Candidates will be required to come for personal interview at their own expenses and will be taken up in the first instance on a probation of one Year.

(Sd.) U. J. BHATT,
B. E. M. Sc. (Civil Engr.); Jun.
Am. S. Sec. C.E.
State Engineer.
Bhavnagar P. W. D. 2608.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAVANI VINAYAK TELANG has contracted to sell to our client Dr. JAMNABAI MOTIRAM DESAI, the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the property or any portion thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Fort Chambers, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the publication hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as Rama Nivas situate, lying and being, on the South side of the Road adjoining, the French Bridge in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 514 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land, admeasuring 5740 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 7, 8, 9, 20, 26 26, 26, 127 and 118 New Nos. C/35, 135, 170, 970 and B/940, Old Survey Nos. 159, 676, C/161, 167, 168, 170 and 178 and New Survey No. 3/8001 and 6/8002 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 1/1564 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2555 (6) and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Wolsely Motors Ltd., on or towards the West by the foot path to New Road between Plot No. 3 and Plot No. 6 made out of larger piece of land, admeasuring 5740 square yards, on or towards the North by the low level Road adjacent to French Bridge Road and on or towards the South by the property being Plot No. 2 made out of the larger piece.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1936.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2606.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 5278 of 1921.

Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & Co ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
PANALAL FAKIRCHAND & DEWANSING SOBHAGCHAND ..... Defendants.

To,
PANALAL FAKIRCHAND, Esq.

You are informed that Notices under Order XXI Rules 22 & 37 are issued against you and you are required to appear before the Chamber Judge on FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1936, at 11 A. M. to show cause why the Notices should not be made absolute against you.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs KANGA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2602.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULEMAN HAJI AHMED UMAR, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, having agreed with The National Bank of India, Limited, to purchase from them the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written, has contracted with our client Rao Bahadur Dadasaheb A. Surve to give on lease the same to him for a term of 999 years with an option to buy in the same.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the lease will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

SCHEDULE CONTAINING DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known by the name of "Breach Candy Mansion" standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Warden Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the EAST by a passage ten feet wide and beyond that by another property of the Owner, on or towards the WEST by Warden Road, on or towards the NORTH by a passage twenty feet wide and on or towards the SOUTH by a passage twelve feet wide and beyond that by the building known as Palace View or Temple Building belonging to Mr Mclai and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3510 (1AE at 3) Street No 65 and forming portions of two larger pieces of land, one admeasuring 12821 square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 331, 661, 777 and 17 and New Nos. 3436 and A/87 Old Survey Nos. 70 & 83 and New Survey No. 1/7132 Cadastral Survey No. 696 Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3510 (2) 3511, 3512 and Street Nos. 29A. 31 and 1 and the other admeasuring six thousand and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts (and according to Cadastral Survey 6060 Sq. Yds.) and bearing Collector's Nos. 676 and 661 of Pension and Tax Old Survey No. 70 and New Survey No. 7131 and Cadastral survey No. 695 Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1936.

SABNIS GOREGAOKAR & SANJIT
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2612.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "CHIMBURKAR WADI" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Fooranmal Guljee Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the following property on the day mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 1—(TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 30th March, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

All that piece of land or part called "Kurward" with buildings situate at Girgaum Back Road, known as Chemburkar Wadi and admeasuring about 2654 square yards, bearing Street Nos. 17 to 427 and bounded on the East by the property of Bawa Swami Narayan, on the West partly by a public Road, and partly by the property of Abdullah bin Abedin on the South by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Asharam Bhansali and on the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by the property of Abdulla bin Abedin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS STANDING THEREON SITUATE AT VALNAI (NEAR MALAD).

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Devji Jethmal, and with the consent of the equitable mortgages Bai Ratanbai widow of Ravji Monji and Bai Mulabai, wife of Purshottam Gopaldas and daughter of the said Ravji Monji, Messrs. Crawford & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Thursday, 2nd April, 1936 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the undermentioned properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Valnai near Malad containing by admeasurement 67553 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements and buildings built and standing thereon and all the trees therein and wells thereon and bearing on the Talati's Collector's Record numbers as follows:

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area
9	3	1 6	Acres 39 Gun.
32	8	1 7	Acres 14-3/4 Gun.

and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the passage given to the Jehangirji on or towards the West by the passage and beyond that by the tank, on or towards the North by the properties of Juyin Ghosul Antono Anasto, Doming Girlal, Ritmary Lovis Zezin Braz and Behramji Parsi and on or towards the south by the property of Jese Braz J. D. M. D'Souza, Ritmary Lovis and Jehangirji Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Kamdar & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"FOLIES BERGERE"
TO-MORROW
Specially for Holidays
EDDIE CANTOR
in the bull fighting Comedy
"KID FROM SPAIN"

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Practical Hints On Soap Manufacture, II

Process Of Making Household Soap Described

By R. N. BAPASOLA *(All Rights Reserved)*

As hydrochloric acid (HCl) together with sodium-oxyde (Na20) in equivalent quantities will become the well-known common salt (NaC1) a neutral salt—so will fatty acid joined with sodium-oxyde (Na20) gives a salt. This is the fatty acid sodium.

The salt is not be had in the market, but in the systems of:

Water in soap or

Soap in water—thus we find a water containing fatty acid-alkali and also a fatty acid-alkali dissolved in water; both are termed "soap".

For manufacturing the different kinds of soap handled by trade, it is necessary to have a practical knowledge and experience; I am going to try giving a short description of the various manufacturing methods as follows: The soap known in trade are:—

1. Solid household soaps
2. Soft soap
3. Toilet soap.

SOLID HOUSEHOLD SOAPS

The solid household soaps are classified in:—

A. Boiled grain soap,
B. Boiled half grain soap,
C. Soap made by the half boiled method.

The soaps and oils necessary for this must be in accordance with the market of the respective country.

For India the kinds already stated, in the previous article of fats and oils will have to be used.

Manufacturing a boiled grain soap, I would propose the following composition of fat and oil:—

40 per cent cocoanut oil
30 per cent mowra oil
15 per cent groundnut oil
15 per cent neem oil.

100 per cent.

In order to carry through the saponification of this composition of fats it must be ascertained before how much current Naoh is required. The saponification—numbers known of each of the stated oil enable this statement.

The following calculations which are valid for 100 killos of composition of fats are necessary.

30 killos coccoanut oil VZ 258 is equal to 7.74 killos KOH.

40 killos mowra oil VZ 190 is equal to 7.6 killos KOH.

15 killos groundnut oil VZ 190 is equal to 2.85 killos KOH.

15 killos neem oil VZ 196 is equal to 2.94 killos KOH.

100 killos is equal to 21.13 killos KOH.

These 21.13 killos of KOH must be converted into NaOh according to the proportion of:—

56 KOH: 40 NaOh is equal to 21.13 KOH: x NaOh.

This equation shows that for the saponification of 100 killos of the abovenamed oil compound 15.09 killos of NaOh. (caustic soda) are required.

CAUSTIC SODA PERCENTAGE

While explaining about the common trade percentage of the caustic soda we also stated that a common trade 76 degree caustic soda contains 28 per cent. NaOh.—Now as the above named 15.09 killos NaOh are chemically pure, we should have to practically use 15.9 killo of common trade caustic soda.

Generally the saponification of the fats and oils is carried out with lye and with direct fire, we may count with a caustic soda lye of 28 degree Be and with direct steam heating with such one of 32 degrees Be. Hence ensues the calculation of the quantity of the lye which is 15.9 killos caustic soda with the 2 stated percentages.

In 100 killos caustic soda lye of 28 degrees Be are contained 21.42 killos NaOh. Thus 15.9 killos caustic soda will yield.

21,42: 100 is equal to 15.9: x is equal to 74.23 killos caustic soda 23 degrees Be.

or,

23.67: 100 is equal to 15.9: x is equal to 67.17 killos caustic soda lye 32 degrees Be.

These lyes are considered as boiling lyes. The exact calculation of them has been treated quite in detail, because it really is the basis and guidance for all saponifying possibilities.

Regarding producing the boiling lye I shall make the necessary statement when describing the plant of a soap mill.

We can buy not only neutral oils but also fatty acids for the fat-compound to be used, we will observe a difference in saponifying in as much as the neutral oils will saponify only slowly while, when using fatty acids the saponification is an instantaneous one.

The saponification of neutral oils practically works as follows:—

In the boiling vat one half of the fat-compound is heated and the quantity of lye corresponding to that fat compound is added. If the boiling vat is provided with a stirrer—which is of advantage—it is stirred into the compound wherewith a thorough mixture of oil and lye is obtained.

The heating may be done up to boiling temperature and after 1—2 hours a consistent mass will have formed itself of which a sample taken out of it with a spatula is transparent and after cooling down, quite clear. This shows thus that junction between oil and lye has taken place, it only remains to state if the soap has little or much caustic potash in excess.

The alkality of the soap might be exactly ascertained in the laboratory but as the whole working goes on rather quickly and there is no time for long analytic statement, the soap maker will test the soap for its alkality by crushing a small portion of soap between his fingers and putting it against his tongue. This is a simple method but an expert will certainly state the alkality near to about 0.05 per cent to 0.15 per cent as in case of a higher percentage, the sting on the tongue will be too strong to make a clear judgment. Therefore I speak of a feeble, hard or strong sting on the tongue.

Soap boiling in the vat should always produce a hard sting on the tongue when tested because any fat or oil perhaps not yet saponified will require alkali and a weak soap especially when larger quantities of alkali are wanting will grow so thick and viscous that a thorough boiling is out of the question.

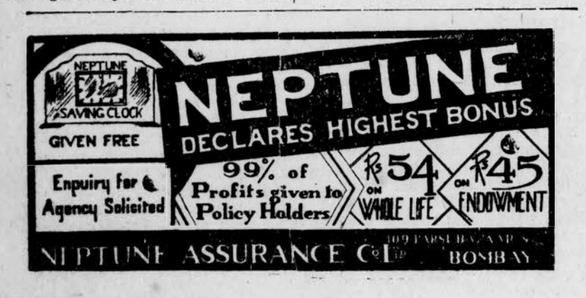
If in the present case the first half of the fat compound should grow thick in the vat, it would prove that caustic soda lye is still wanting.

Now, the second half of the fat and oil compound remaining still for saponification we pour into the vat the lye necessary for that quantity, with a small excess and we boil this compound so long that the thick soap has dissolved. This done, we add little by little the balance of the fat and oil compound and make it saponify.

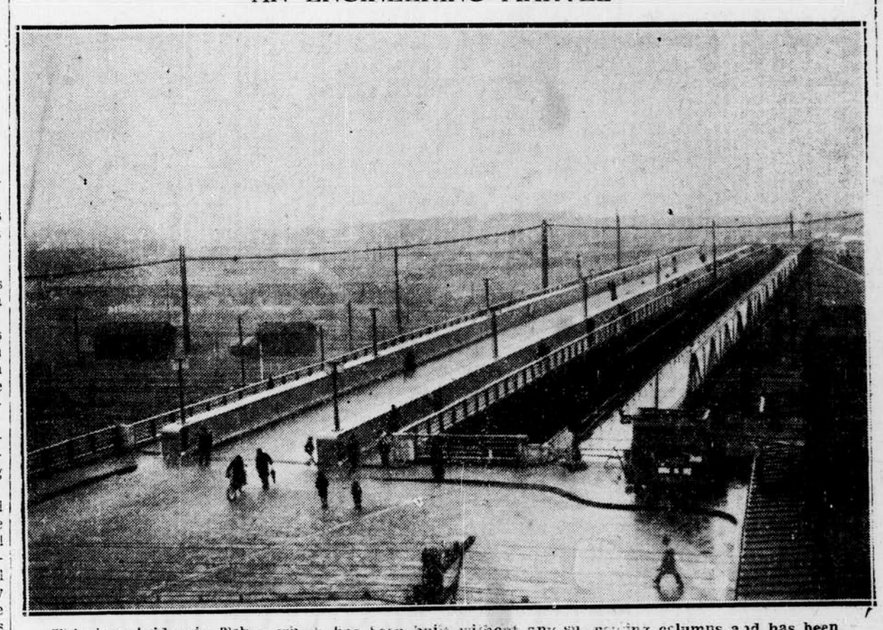
With this operation care should be taken that there is a sufficient amount of caustic soda lye in order to prevent another thickening of the soap.

For the fat and oil composition in question the excess shall be 0.3 per cent NaOh.

(To Be Continued.)



AN ENGINEERING MARVEL



This iron bridge in Tokyo which has been built without any supporting columns and has been electrically welded into one whole, was recently opened for traffic.

MADRAS STATES DIRECTORY

A Useful Compilation

THE MADRAS STATES DIRECTORY—1935, Published by the Pearl Press, Cochin, Price Rs. 5.

This is the ninth edition of the Madras States Directory, the only pictorial reference book of statistical, historical and commercial information relating to five Madras States. The present edition is a vast improvement over its predecessors. It contains over 900 pages including the various supplements. Authentic information regarding the Madras States is furnished. The Who's Who section for each State seems to have been revised. Brief but comprehensive sketches regarding each State with special section devoted to education, industries and other activities are included in this volume. There is a special article on Cochin harbour with a map of the Port. Commercial section contains the usual information regarding shipping trade of Cochin Export-Import figures, Export-Import duties collected at the Port etc. The Directory also provides valuable information that tourists and commercial travellers would like to have.

From the next issue the Publishers intend to add a separate section relating to Mysore. The publication will, therefore, henceforward be known as the "Madras States and Mysore Directory". The section proposed to be devoted to Mysore will be compiled on the same general plan as those relating to other States. The volume is exquisitely got up profusely illustrated and reflects great credit on the Publishers.

SOAP!

"The Indian Soap Journal"—10, Clive Row, Calcutta, price 8 annas (single copy).

This is a useful monthly publication of the All-India Soapmakers' Association. The journal which perhaps, the first and foremost of its kind in India, clearly aims at imparting first-hand and valuable knowledge connected with soap and its manufacture in general and or that Indian industry, in particular.

The February issue of "The Indian Soap Journal" contains within its glazed pages articles by chemical experts, including the one by Mr. P.N. Das Gupta, strongly advocating "the use of indigenous oils other than those already in use in soap industry." In their joint contribution, interesting side lights are provided on the washing action of the various soaps by Dr. N.N. Godbole and Mr. Sadgopal of the Benares Hindu University. But what the industry as a whole, like most other key industries, needs in its present nascent stage, is state aid which, as has been pointed out, now remains lamentably inadequate.

H. B. B.

Ottawa AND Aluminium

Plea For Protection Of Indian Industry

Messrs. Anant Shivaji Desai and Lalubhai Amichand of Bombay have issued a brochure on the Alumunium industry and the Ottawa Trade Agreement, extracts from which are given below:

"The defence of the Ottawa Agreement between India and the United Kingdom is chiefly based on the fact that it is supposed to have helped the export of each of these countries. There was however, no intention in making the Agreement to affect adversely the industries of either country. In fact, Article 14 of the Agreement specifically provides for a change in the rates of duty or margins of preference, if such adverse circumstances were noticed, irrespective of the fact whether they could be definitely traced to the preference or not. In other words, if an adverse situation arose, on account of any cause, it would be a sufficient case for a revision of the duty in the interest of the industries of either of the contracting parties.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY

It is in the light of these observations that we propose to place before the public, the Government of India and the Legislature, the position of the Indian Aluminium Industry in relation to the Ottawa Trade Agreement. It should be pointed out that the raw material for this industry is not produced in this country. The aluminium industry in India chiefly produces utensils for common use of which there has been an increasing demand in recent years. For this purpose, the factories concerned import aluminium circles and sheets from outside and turn them into utensils locally. Several foreign concerns produce this semi-manufactured article, and among them are certain British and Canadin concerns.

The British Aluminium Company is a large and powerful Syndicate, in the United Kingdom. The Canadian Company is controlled by American interests. At a certain stage these British and Canadian manufacturers of aluminium circles and sheets, who have been among the suppliers of these products to India, found it profitable to establish factories in India for the manufacture of aluminium utensils. Obviously this led to serve competition between the British and Canadian Companies on the one hand, and the Indian-owned Companies on the other. The Indian-owned Companies, which are still in their infancy, were not highly organised, and each of them was working comparatively on a small basis.

ADVENT OF PREFERENCE

While the situation was going on the British manufacturers got a further advantage in the form of preference to British aluminium goods by the Ottawa Trade Agreement. In consequence the Indian factories were faced with a dilemma. If they took anything but British circles and sheets they were dearer by 10 per cent, because of the higher duty on them. If they took the British goods, they became dependent on their own competitors in the Indian market and had to accept the terms of supply dictated by them. Cases occurred when the British companies sold utensils at rates cheaper than those at which they sold the raw material to the Indian factories. On account of these circumstances, the ruin of the Indian factories was accelerated and they began to die out one after another. Only two or three Indian factories are now in existence, and they would not be alive unless they had also the other business, namely, that of the manufacture of brass and copper utensils.

ARTICLE 14 OF AGREEMENT

We submit, therefore, that in this case the right point of view is that the interest of the Indian-owned factories should prevail. And in view of the various things that have already happened to their detriment, Article 14 of the Agreement, ought to have been invoked long ago. As that Article has still remained on paper, the only thing to do is to take advantage of the situation now arising, to see that justice is done to the Indian factories, however late.

If the Indian concerns are to live, the preference to British aluminium should be removed immediately. This will do away with the unfair advantage which the British Companies are enjoying in India. This will not in any way come in the way of their already strong position. They have a monopoly in certain parts of India, and their resources are tremendously larger than those of the Indian companies.

USE OF SOAP IN THE WORLD

Average American Consumes 22lbs. Per Year!

Soap has done more to preserve the life and health of man than any other discovery ever made. Here are some figures of soap consumption and of the death-rate in Britain during the last 60 years:—

	Total soap consumption	Deaths per 1,00
1815	90,000 tons	22
1907	360,000 tons	14
1935	500 000 tons	12

A table of the total soap consumption of all kinds in the chief countries of the world is interesting to read:—

	lbs. per head a year.
British Isles	18
Austria	10
Belgium	20
Denmark	21
France	18
Germany	15
Holland	25
Italy	10
Yugoslavia	2
Poland	3
China	1/2
U. S. A.	22
Soviet Union	6

Achievement Of Indian Cement Industry

The Organisation Which Stands Behind It

The following broadcast address was recently given by Mr. H. E. Ormerod of the Cement Marketing Co., of India, Ltd., at Bombay:—

I have been asked to tell you to-night something about the Portland Cement Industry in India.

In the first place, the Portland Cement Industry in India is fortunate in that it is one of the well-organised industries in the country What I mean by this is that whereas there are no less than 11 different works spread throughout the country, all of which are run at present as separate and distinct organisations. The selling arrangements of ten of these companies are combined in one company, namely, the Cement Marketing Co., of India, Ltd. After the Merger eventuates, the works of all companies joining the Merger will carry on as operating units of the new consolidated company.

CAI.

Attached to, but quite separate from, the sales organisation of the CMI—that is to say, the Cement Marketing Co., of India—there is a special technical department known as the Concrete Association of India, usually referred to as the CAI. This technical Association was brought into existence some eight years ago for the special purpose of giving free advice and assistance to anyone interested in using cement in all its many different forms.

PORTLAND CEMENT

It may not be out of place to mention at this stage, for the information of those who do not know that although the use of cementing materials in building construction dates from the very earliest times, the Portland Cement we know to-day is a comparatively modern material which was patented in the early part of the nineteenth century by James Aspdin who called it "Portland Cement" because of its likeness when hardened to Portland stone.

Portland Cement is a medium for joining sand and stone together so that they may form a hard composite substance having the wearing and lasting qualities of natural stone, and this substance in its final form is termed Concrete.

Concrete, therefore, is sand and stone joined together with a paste of cement and water, the quality of the concrete being dependent on the quality of the cement, its correct application, and the quality and quantity of the sand and stone in the mixture. The sand and crushed stone or gravel are usually referred to as "Aggregates".

The most valuable characteristic of concrete is that it is capable of withstanding tremendous compressive stresses, while other important features are that its strength improves with age, and it can be moulded into any shape or form.

When it is desired that concrete should be capable of standing tension as well as compression, it is reinforced with steel bars which are inserted in the concrete at the time of its manufacture.

A combination of the two, therefore, provides a means whereby the maximum strength can be obtained in the final composite material which is now known as reinforced concrete.

VALUE AS BUILDING MATERIAL

The value of reinforced concrete as a building material is due not only to the fact that it provides the maximum strength at the minimum of cost, but also because most fortunately, steel and concrete have on the one hand no chemical action on each other, while on the other hand, they have the same coefficient of expansion and contraction, thus enabling both to expand or contract together. It will readily be appreciated that this characteristic of reinforced concrete is particularly valuable in tropical countries, such as India, where building materials are subjected to great variations in temperature.

The peculiar properties of concrete for house and bridge construction were demonstrated recently in India when the disastrous earthquake took place in Bihar on January 15, 1934, and again in Quetta on May 31, 1935. In both cases not a single concrete building was destroyed, and the newly built, and very beautiful bridge over the Testa river near Kalimpong—which looks delicate possibly due to the beautiful design—withstood the strain although the shock was sufficiently great to disintegrate the bitumen which in such structures is used to fill up the space in the expansion joints.

WORK OF INDIAN ORGANISATION.

Having endeavoured to tell you what cement is, and something about its special properties, I will now revert to the organisation which stands behind it in this country, an organisation, which all those who are connected with it are very proud of because something has been accomplished which even highly organised countries like America have been unable to attain.

A few years ago, we received a letter from America congratulating us on the success of our efforts in this connection; and it was stated in the letter that they envied our state of affairs as one which for years America had been working to bring about so far quite unsuccessfully however.

The high quality of the cement produced by the Cement Works in India is another matter we can

(Continued on page 4)

Cast Iron Weights

"E. T. N."

Mark

Adopted by Many
PUBLIC BODIES & TRADE ASSOCIATIONS
Conforming to
BOMBAY WEIGHTS & MEASURES ACT

Obtainable from
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
192, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Managing Agent:
The EASTERN IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

From Across The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM WORLD PRESS

(By Our London Correspondent.)

A distinguished Englishman who has just returned to London from Abyssinia has told us an amusing incident he had witnessed in Addis Ababa.

A foreign resident anxious to get some money found the bank closed. Feeling aggrieved at what he considered an arbitrary closing of the bank, he started throwing oranges at it in an effort to secure attention. The manager finally came out and exclaimed: "Please do not *tease* my bank!"

Herr Von Ribbentrop

France need hardly fear 'Prussiniasm" from the German delegation attending the League of Nations meetings in London. Among its score of members there is not a single Prussian. Most of the delegates, as Rhinelanders or South Germans, reflect the current trend in German affairs. Herr von Ribbentrop, who, now stands preeminent as Hitler's adviser on foreign affairs—especially in the West—speaks French and English equally well. He has long had a trade connection with Great Britain through his father-in-law's champagne business. He has almost as many contacts in France —through the internationalism of the vine—as in England. Shortly after the war he tried to organise with his French friends of the Bordeaux wine trade some kind of economic organisation for fostering international friendship.

Unlike Herr von Ribbentrop, Dr. Dieckhoff is a diplomatic de carriere. Since the eclipse of Herr von Buelow, he has been Germany's Sir Robert Vansittart, and is regarded by Germans as by far their ablest diplomat. He also is no stranger to London, as he was Counsellor at the Embassy for five years until 1931. He is tall, broad-shouldered and sufficiently fair-headed to pass the most exacting Nordic standards. His ability, which is allied to an extremely pleasant manner, has led to his achieving a feat rare among German diplomats to-day. He is equally popular with his Foreign Office and with the Nazi party. The collaboration between Dr. Dieckhoff and Herr von Ribbentropp is rendered closer by the fact that they are related by marriage.

Count Duerckheim, whom, in Mr. Hilaire Belloc's words.....you never should confound,

Despite a certain deceptive similarity of sound, with Dr. Dieckhoff, is Herr von Ribbentropp's personal assistant. He is not a diplomat, but might be described as "envoy-at-large to Herr Hitler's envoy-at-large." He is a first class linguist and has been sent by Herr von Ribbentrop on diplomatic and propagandist missions from London to Budapest. The last time that he was in London his mission was to interpret the sporting instincts of athletic Germany to the British public during the Anglo-German football match.

A Kipling Story

A good many years ago a now elderly friend went into a country town bookseller's and asked the presiding spinster if she has a copy of the poems of Rudyard Kipling—a young author of whom the world was just then beginning to hear. Regrettably they had not the book in stock, explained the sales lady, adding brightly, "Is it for a gift? We have a nice leather Mrs. Hemans that we sell a lot of for that purpose."

The would-be customer thought this over for a moment, and then suggested that the leathery Mrs. Hemans must now be considered definitely demode. "I think you must be mistaken," replied the lady with some asperity." Mr. Robinson would never stock any book that is in the slightest degree questionable."

A Powerful Woman Journalist

If the League of Nations did not exist an obliging statesman would have invented it to please Mme. Tabouis, the diplomatic correspondent of a French newspaper, who collected international conferences as some women collect diamonds or scalps. Beneath such a heading as "Men in London" she has no right to intrude, for there is nothing masculine about her except brains. But she forces her way into this column because she has forced her way into the hitherto almost exclusively masculine world of international journalism. ...

Genevieve Tabouis, each day tells the readers of "L'Oeuvre" which is the mouthpiece of M. Herriot, how high the world's political temperature is, and, with incisive gloom, traces the hourly path of the European fever chart. She lives to hold the world's pulse and to count its heart-beats. More and more people begin to share her idea that League Council meetings are really a salon over which she presides in order to gather political gossip as other women gather and nourish scandal.

Although she is so small, nobody ever trips over her. French politicians raise their hats to her; others, whose axes she would only blunt, pass her quickly, but from the corners of her alert eyes she manages to see them. She looks sulky; and perhaps because she has for so long bent forward to hear the whispers of men who know, she carries her neat head permanently on one side. t

Lisbon's National Theatre

The National Theatre in Lisbon is going to stage a play which deals with the Lindbergh case and pictures American life and justice of to-day, as seen by the author, a Portuguese living in New York, Frederico Navarro. Navarro is quite unknown in Portugal. The director of the theatre announces that the drama will be staged not because it is of topical interest but because of its artistic value. The Lisbon premiere will be its world premiere, as it is written in Portuguese.

The microphone and the flashlight photograph are the two bugbears of many public speakers of the older generation. At a dinner in London the other day Lord May, chairman of the Import Duties Advisory Committee, suddenly paused in his speech. Then, to everybody's surprise, he asked, "Am speaking all right?" At the same time he pointed to the microphone on the table in front of him, exclaiming, "I don't like this thing."

Youngest Managing Director Of A Newspaper

Signor Andrea Paolilla has received congratulations of Italian newspapermen for the "Antisanzionista," that he has founded and directs. Signor Paolilla is 11 years old, and probably the youngest managing director of a newspaper in the world. The "Antisanzionista"—published in Rome—proclaims itself the vanguard of youth against the infamy of foreign countries. It addresses itself especially to the first class of the Italian State schools. Save that it is no more than an eight-page leaflet, printed on a duplicating machine, the newspaper is indistinguishable in style, and finish from a number of fully adult Italian weeklies.

One feature, however, is perhaps original—that "news in brief" in verse form. Two of the items run:

Il recente patto franco-russo.
a Berlino e molto discusso.
Borah, l'americano senatore
pariato, ha, della Lega, con orrore.

The chief sub-editor is Federico Balstrocchi, a relative of General Balstrocchi, Under-Secretary for War Gianni Puucio is director. They are both about the same age as their chief. They are not wholly without assistance in their task as the fathers of two of them are journalists.

"Alsbald"

The doubt that was raised about the precise meaning of the German word "alsbald," on which the continuation of the critical international negotiations had hung has its counterpart in a discussion that went on for a large part of the day in March, 1917, at the British War Office between Haig, Robertson, and Nivelle as to the exact interpretation in English of "autant que possible." The French, who wanted to subordinate Haig as much as possible, held it should mean that the British Commander must bring all his strength, if called on to support Nivelle in his attack. Haig wished it to mean that he would support as far as in the circumstances he possibly could. Haig had his way. The reason why French soldiers and statesmen are reluctant to speak in English is probably that they are not sure if the English phrase has the precise meaning implied by the French.

The word "alsbald" is at present a great joke at the League Council meetings and other conferences. 'When shall I see you? asks someone. "Alsbold" replies his friend, not knowing whether it means "in due course," "forthwith," "immediately," or "later on." One expert on German says that actually, 'alsbald" is a Bavarian dialect word, and that all this dialect stuff started when Ramsay MacDonald became Foreign Minister. Hitler knows what it means because it comes from Munich. So does Neurath, who belongs to Wittenberg, near by. The correct-speaking Germans of the Wilhelmstrasse, however, would argue.

They laugh sometimes in Berlin over Hindenburg's will. Although the Field-Marshall was, of course, a Prussian, the long statement in which he left everything to Hitler is so full of Bavarian words that people say Hitler must have written it himself.

Journalists And League Of Nations

They call the meetings of the League Council, "public," "private," and "secret." "At a private meeting," said one cynic, "they give the news beforehand to only 95 per cent. of the French journalists. Before a secret meeting, they tell it them all. As for a public meeting, it does not matter what they say." Seeing a crowd of frantic Frenchmen, another man remarked. "I suppose the delegates bring over their own journalists." "No," replied a friend, "the French journalists bring over their own delegates." One Austrian journalist, however, is frankly indifferent. "All this does not worry me," he said. "I am trying to buy a pub in Oxford-street and I am wondering whether I can get it am concerned whether I can get for £5,000 or £4,000. Besides, I am concerned whether the brewers will let me sell Munich beer at eight pence a bottle."

Litvinoff Addresses M. P.'s

M. Litvinoff addressed a private meeting in the House of Commons arranged by the December Club. This is a group of Conservative members among whom Brigadier-General Spears is prominent. It was formed as a medium through which distinguished visitors from abroad can meet and address M.P.s. Among those whom M. Litvinoff met and addressed this little gathering were Captain Victor Cazalet, Major J. W. Hills, Mr. K. Pickthorn and Sir Paul Latham. Present also to welcome the Russian Foreign Minister was, of course, General Spears himself, whose love of Russia must be born of his love of France.

The mystery of a man who was found drowned on the Thames foreshore, with a stone Buddha in his possession, has remained unsolved. He also had a leather wallet, on which was inscribed the words: "The hen that sits on the china egg is better off." There were no other clues to his identity. An open verdict, of course.

One of the London Boroughs has adopted an ingenious method to push the sale of its electricity supply. It has dispayed huge wall-posters all over the borough. It reads:

DONT KILL YOUR WIFE WITH WORK.

Let electricity do it.

No wonder the rate-payers have made agitation against the advertisement.

Indian cricketers to tour England please note:

"The indications are that there will be a further plague of leather-jackets." This prophecy is taken from the annual report of the Board of Green-keeping Research, and is based on weather data. Last year Lord's ground was unplayable on some days due to the influx of leather-jackets.

PARLE LIGHTING DISPUTE

Municipality Invites Tender For Petromax Lamps

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

The Lighting Sub-Committee of the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality at their to-day's meeting decided to invite the tenders for 500 Petromax of 100 C.P. This is, perhaps, the culminating point in the delicate negotiations that were for sometime past going on between the local Municipality and the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company.

Readers of "The Chronicle" are aware that at the last meeting of the Municipality, it was decided to give the Company a notice of about a week within which date the contracting company was requested to comply with a proposed flat rate of 3 annas, or otherwise to consider the agreement to be terminated from June 30, 1936.

The public feeling in this connection, I understand, is quite sympathetic with the attitude taken up by the Municipal authorities. And one of the leading citizens whom I interviewed went so far as to suggest that the present excessive basis of the fixed charges is the result of the inexperience and over-enthusiasm of the previous members who were responsible for the agreement He gave me the sample of overflowing enthusiasm of one of the then members who wanted an electric clock at somewhat high rate to decorate the Andheri hall. The same member of the public grumbled that the present excessive basis was due to Bandra's haste and hurry. For even Sir Lallubhai Samaldas has written a dissenting note that he cannot think of such high terms and he was promised that fixed charges would be considerably reduced at the time of the renewal of agreement. Sir Lallubhai's unwillingness to commit the local body to such high rate can now be easily appreciated when one sees that the Parle Municipality has already paid over a lakh of rupees for fixed charges whilst during the last seven years the lowest rate per unit inclusive of fixed charges that the municipality has paid is about annas seven and two pies in 1933-34. The public, it should be remembered, was paying at that time at the rate of six annas a unit. A public institution was thus made to pay an anna more over what the public was paying and that too for consuming about 80,000 units energy!

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, from the Savoy Hotel London. Waltz. A Thousand and One Nights (Johann Strauss). Old Vienna (Drdla). Prelude (Chopin). Bird on the Wing (Grosz). Brussement sous bois (Razgade).

7-55 p.m. "The Salavation of Shotto." Being No. 3 in the series of adventures of Jack and Jill. Book and lyircs by Alec McGill. Music by Jack Clarke. Production by William MacLurg.

8-30 p.m. Talk: "Ocean Travel as it was: Windjamme and Tramp Streamer," by Jerry Nunn.

8-45 p.m. A Recital by Lucy Scoolick (Pianoforte).

9-15 p.m. Organ Solos.

9-30 p.m. Ballad Concert. Gwladys Garside (Contralto). Martin Boddey (Tenor).

10 p.m. The News.

10-20 p.m. Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

MONDAY, March 30

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p. m. Selection of Indian music. 3 p. m. School Broadcasting. 3-25 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. Bai Mathubai Islampurkar of Poona. 7 p.m. Commercial news. 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan in Hindi. 7-30 p. m. Marathi songs. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. A Variety Programme by Habibkhan Alladiakhan of Patiala. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. 'India and the World.' E. J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon.) 10 p.m. Leon Abbey and His Band. 11 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

MONDAY, March 30

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

1 p.m. Selected Indian records. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Indian music. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Naga Tribes of Assam. Dr. J. H. Hutton, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc., I.C.S. 10 p.m. A Musical Trip Round the Continent. 11 p.m. Close down

Calcutta Programme

MONDAY, March 30

VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc/s.

49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Time Selections. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students 2-36 p.m. Recorded Selections. 3-06 p.m. Close down.

5-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records. 5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk. 6-06 p.m. Vocal music (Bengali). 6-51 p.m. 'Evening in Benares.' An Educational Sound Picture of the Holiest and the Oldest City. 7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English. 8-06 p. m. An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry. 8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin in Bengali. 9-06 p.m. Light Bengali songs. 9-46 p.m. In the Realm of Realities by Chitra Gupta. 10-06 p.m. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin in English. 10-21 p. m. Close down.

"FUTURE M. C. C. OF INDIA"

Cricket Control Board Eulogises Viceroy For His Services

NEW DELHI Mar. 28.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India had invited a large number of distinguished people, to-day, to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy, and the Countess of Willingdon, at the Willingdon Pavilion, when a silver salver was presented to the Viceroy in commemoration of what he has done in developing Cricket in India. The salver bore inscribed facsimilies of the signatures of the presidents of seven Cricket Associations in India and the members of the Executive Committee of the Control Board

In the absence of the Nawab of Bhopal, the President of the Board Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, the Vice-President, made the presentation. He said that to-day their thoughts dwelt on the great progress which cricket had made in India during the past five years. During Lord Willingdon's Viceroyalty, the Indian Cricket Championship, with which was associated the name of India's finest cricketer, "Ranji" was inaugurated, and the Cricket Club of India, which every one hoped would one day be the M.C.C. of India, had been successfully founded, and was busy at the moment providing a fine sports stadium in Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL TEST STATUS.

Provincial cricket associations existed throughout the country. Four years ago, an Indian team toured England and for the first time in the Cricket history, played a test match. This year again another team was sailing. A Ceylon team, an M.C.C. team and an Australian team had toured India, and India had now definitely secured international test status. In achieving these results, the Board of Control have had their problems to face, but the Viceroy's sympathy, encouragement and reply had been of immeasurable assistance and had contributed very largely to these happy results. He also expressed the gratitude of the Board of Control and the cricketing public to the Countess of Willingdon for their personal interest and the way in which she had found time to identify herself with the game.

Mr. Grant Govan said that the Nawab of Bhopal had hoped to be present to convey to heir Excellencies the sense of loss which country would feel when they left India, and asked the Viceroy to accept the small memento which would be a lasting remembrance of this country's gratitude for all that he had done for Indian cricket.

VICEROY ON HIS MISSION

The Viceroy replying expressed his gratitude for the memento for the little service that he was able to render. This would remind him of the very happy days of cricket in India. His Excellency was grateful to the Board of Control for initiating this ceremony. He thought it was a very fortunate and singular coincidence that teams from Bombay and Madras, the provinces in India with which he was connected, would be batting to-day for the championship. The Viceroy said his wife and he would never forget this charming occasion. They were extremely sorry to leave India. One of the many things, said His Excellency that he had worked for was to encourage sports and games and to create opportunities for the British and Indian races to get nearer each other and to establish better understanding and fellow-feeling which would brighten the chapters of the histories of the two great countries.

Ottawa Knight Attacks 40-Hour Week

Adoption In India Would Be Criminal Folly, He Says

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The third annual general meeting of the Employers Federation of India was held in the Imperial Hotel this morning with Sir H. P. Mody, President, in the chair. Representatives of nearly twenty organisations and firms attended. In moving consideration of adoption of the reports and accounts for 1935 Sir Homi said:—

In his presidential address Sir H. P. Mody made a plea for setting up a new Fiscal Commission with a view to determining what modifications in the accepted policy of protection are called for in view of the enormous changes that have taken place in the economic structure of the world.

He claimed that the machinery of the Tariff Board was out of date and inadequate to properly assess at its proper value the connection that consumers' interests had suffered materially through the help given to industries and he thought a great deal confused thinking prevailed on the subject and in a world, madly after Economic Nationalism, it would be the height of folly if India were to sit idle.

NO CONCESSION TO LABOUR.

Alluding to what he called "Rake's Progress" of International Labour Organisation, Sir Homi referred to the frenzied pace of labour legislation during the last few years both at the Centre and in the Provinces and said while the Employers in India would no doubt pay increasing attention to the welfare work so far as India is concerned, it was criminal folly even to think of the forty-hour week in the present state of her development.

Sir H. P. Mody reviewed the improved industrial activity during the past year and pointed out that on the production side the curve showed the greatest rise in several important manufactures and cut out cotton textiles, being 3,547 million yards. The number of working days lost, owing to industrial disputes, on the other hand, showed a welcome drop to 700,000 in the first nine months of 1935 as compared to 1,786,000 and 4,569,000 in the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1934. While there was industrial prosperity they had to confront the problem of over production in several cases.

STATE INTERFERENCE

No one wanted the State to interfere in the internal affairs of the Industry, but it was open to question whether the rigid attitude of neutrality was suited to the requirements of the times. Government, possessing resources, might well feel themselves called upon to take the hand in the business when the Industry itself is found unable to cope with the difficulty. The Federation will meet to-morrow to consider the annual report presented by the President

ACHIEVEMENT OF INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 3.)

refer to with considerable pride, and as a result, the term Indian as applied to cement, has earned for itself the same significance of quality as the term "Hall-Mark" which in England is used to signify genuine silver.

I think it may be said that there have been many Engineers who were afraid of using Indian cement before they tried it out, but, there are none who fear to do so after they have made use of it; if there are any, we have not heard of them, but in case I have slipped up in this statement, I would mention that our Post Box No. is 597, Bombay.

PRICE REDUCED

The Cement Marketing Company of India Ltd., came into being in 1930, and since its inception, its policy has been to bring about steady reductions in the price of cement; in Bombay for example, the wholesale cost of cement was Rs. 52-8 per ton in 1930, whereas it has since been reduced by gradual stages to Rs. 40 per ton retail, and this policy governs cement prices all over India.

In accordance with this policy, a further reduction in price would have been possible had it not been for the increase in Railway rates which came into force on December 1, 1935. This increase, in some cases, is very heavy and on cement for Quetta Reconstruction for example, it means an increase in the delivered cost, of about Rs. 5 per ton.

The Concrete Association of India provides free technical advice on all matters relating to the correct use of cement, and its work is one of the most potent factors which have helped to establish the cement industry on a sound basis. Its advice is sought and freely given to people residing in all parts of India and Burma.

The Concrete Association, as I have mentioned before, "is not concerned with the selling side of the organisation", its sole function being to help people to make the best use of cement for all purposes for which it is suitable, and no charge is made for this advice.

TRIBUTE TO "F. E."

Before concluding, I feel I must make a brief reference to one who has been taken from us recently, whose services to the cement industry, as well as to other important business concerns, will never be forgotten, but will ever remain green in the memories of those he has advised and helped. I refer to the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, whose death came so suddenly on January the 3rd.

Although he is gone, the organised state of the cement industry remains as a living memorial to his work, and to his high ideals of co-operation in work. In this respect, he set a standard which, although it may be difficult to maintain, will act as an example which will never be forgotten.

With his death, not only the cement industry, but India as a whole, has lost the services of one of its most brilliant men. fortunately, however, not before his example had established co-operation as the high-road on which we should all travel towards better times.

HINDI EXAM. RESULTS

Successful Candidates

The following are the successful candidates at the Hindi Examination held in February last:—

RASHTRABHASHA SECOND CLASS.

V A Rege, V Khadilkar, V V Paithankar, A Dharmapal and N Vaidya.

MADHTAMA FIRST CLASS.

B G Kher, S V Gokhale, P Madan, A Ghurye, L Vaveekar, P Patvardhan, D Talpadhe, I Vygankar.

SECOND CLASS.

S P Haran, K Narayan, Shankarlingam, S Nilkanth, J Bhagvandas, S Vyas, K Master, Y Borker, S Varde, K Gadkari, K Mangaokar, V Gokhale, K Velankar, B Havaldar, M Shithuth, S Khetkar, S Dharadhar, K Gadgil, G Gokhale, L Vijaykar, I Ketkar, V Tikekar, S Pai, M Patkar, V Patkar, Y Daddikar, B Sathe, D Gadre, R Dhurl, P Patil, B Gole, K Madan, A Samuel, G Palekar, N Palekar, D Divekar, S Kalyanpur, P Nerurkar, R Kankanadi, R Joshi, C Athalye, A Velankar, S Athalye, R Karve, B P Balve, H Shukla, L Shanbhag.

PRATHAMIC FIRST CLASS.

P S Narayan, P N Bhat, V Chitre, S Gayavad, Parthasarathi, K R Venkatraman, R S Venkatesvaran, R S Iyengar, K Shushila, M Nevalkar, R Chamburkar, P devi Nayak, H Pathare, K Nayak, V G Bhole, K J Padma, N N Berdi, R Bhatvadekar, M Gaythonde, K Ravuth, S Khambathkon, H Banavalikar, S Prabhudesi, D Abraham, K Munshi, V Munshi, K Ruprel, K Shah, V Thakur.

SECOND CLASS.

N Ramaswami, G Vaidyanath, A S Vishwanath, V Paralkar, Y Mhatre, P Pradhan, R Barve, D. Phadke, P R Ramaswamy, S Sadhahiv, R Barve, M Chemburkar, P Ganpat, L Jakhir, B Gaythonde, T Nisal, Y Joshi, S Kamat, A Madhusudhan, L Sadekar, I Joshi, V Dighe, S Masurkar, D Nayak, V Divekar, M Muzumdar, D Aragade, K Gavankar, S Dadkar, A Jog, R Heble, V Nadkarni, R Padbidri, L Balvalli, K Ugrankar, Y Matre, H. Kalyanidevi, I Pitale, V Pithale, Chouhan, P Barve, D Gadre, H Rubin, M Engineer, S Dave, K Vyas, K Masurkar, T Sathghare, K Sidhye, P Edvankar, M Talegaokar.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

Conference To Be Held In Cheltanham

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail).

Principal Dr. D. M. Sen, Joint Secretary of the Bengal Section, at Santiniketan, of the New Education Fellowship, has issued a statement in the course of which he says that the 21st Anniversary of the New Education Fellowship will be celebrated at its Seventh World Conference to be held in Cheltenham, England, from July 31 to August 14, 1936. Eminent thinkers like Professor Sir Percy Nunn (University of London), Professor Pierre Bovet (University of Geneva), Mr. Frederick Clarke (Institute of Education, England), Professor Jean Piaget (Bureau, International d'Education, Geneva), Dr. C. P. Chand (China), Prof. Albert Einstein (U.S.A.), Sir Michael Sadler, Late Master of University College, Oxford and Dr. Carleton Washburns (U.S.A.), will take part.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan will lead the Indian Delegation, and Mr. Apurva Kumar Chanda and Mr. D. N. Maitra will represent Bengal. Those who intend to attend the Conference may write to Dr. D. M. Sen for further particulars before April 15.—United Press.

Swadeshi Mills Workers Celebrate "Padva"

(From A Correspondent.)

The auspices of the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Institute, the Swadeshi Mills Workers of Kurla celebrated their Padva gathering on Tuesday last at the Jamshetji Tata Welfare Hall, Kurla.

Mr. Jalbhai Shapoorji, the Assistant Weaving Master, presided and Principal V. K. Joshi addressed the gathering.

A welcome song was sung by the girls of Shri Datta Rohidas Mela

The members of Shivaji Vyayam Shala, Kurla, gave their physical feat performance including the muscles control. A local band led by Mr. Rane was in attendance.

The workers' children going to the school were given prizes out of the funds, given by the authorities of the Co-operative Societies of the mills.

A vote of thanks, distribution of flowers, garlands, and sweets brought the functions to a close.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 8, 1992.

Muslim: Mohurram 6, 1354.

Parsi: Meher 26, 1305.

Hightide: 5-10; 18-45.

Lowtide: 0-04; 11-27.

Sunrise: 6h. 35m.

Sunset: 6h. 52m.

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

Tuesday, March 31.

Ram Navmi, Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, Last Day.

Wednesday, April 1.

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Foreign Affaires." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"While Parents Sleep." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hi Gaucho!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Milky Way." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Dare-Devil." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Takdir." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Phoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-ki-Devi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdass." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Daily at 3 and 10-0 p.m.
PLAZA—"Follies Berger." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Escape Me Never." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

RAUT—Janabai alias Saraswatibai, wife of Vasantrao Sakharam passed away at 5 a.m. 29-3-1936. Deeply mourned by her husband, sons, daughters and other relatives.

GATHA SOCIETY.

Tuesday, the 31st March being a public holiday, there will be no weekly meeting of the Gatha Society on that day.

"SACRIFICES OF HUSAIN."

The fourth lecture of the Muhurram series arranged by the Jamiat Shubban All-Muslimeen will be delivered at the Jamiat's hall, to-day (Monday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Hakeem Mirza Saifullah Saheb will speak on "The Sacrifices of Husain."

"LATE RAO BAHADUR TOPIWALLA."

Fifteenth death anniversary of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwalla alias Bhawoosaheb Topiwalla will be celebrated at Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, being the third of a series of lectures by distinguished persons on municipal subjects arranged by the Local Self-Government Institute, at the Lecture Hall of the Institute, at 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay (opposite the Town Hall) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday), on "Municipal Taxes".

SOCIALIST STUDY CLASS.

The study class organised by the Congress Socialist Party will meet to-day (Monday), at 7-15 p.m. at the Party office. Mr. Asoka Mehta will conduct the class.

KHATAU SPORTS CLUB.

Mr. A. W. Pryde, Labour Officer, Bombay Government will preside over the Khatau Sports Club's Annual Social Gathering and Prize Distribution ceremony at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday), at the Club's premises, Byculla.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE.

The annual general meeting at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) and a musical concert by "Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar" will be held to-day (Monday), at 10 p.m. (S. T.), at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle, Bombay.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, will inspect the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, on Saturday, next, the 4th April 1936, at 5 p.m. in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road, and will present the decorations of the Venerable Order of St. John to their recipients.

"LAW AS A CAREER FOR YOUTHS."

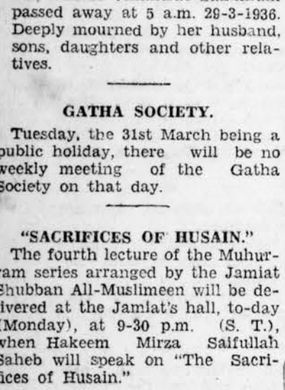
Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the "second" of the series of seven "Vocational Lectures for Youths", entitled "Law as a Career for Youths" will be delivered by Mr. Kenneth McI. Kemp, Advocate-General, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), to-day (Monday), at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, will preside.

"BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY."

A meeting of the General Council of the Party will be held on Thursday, the 2nd April, at 7 p.m. at the Party office. Members of the General-Council are requested to be present.

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.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THE REGAL

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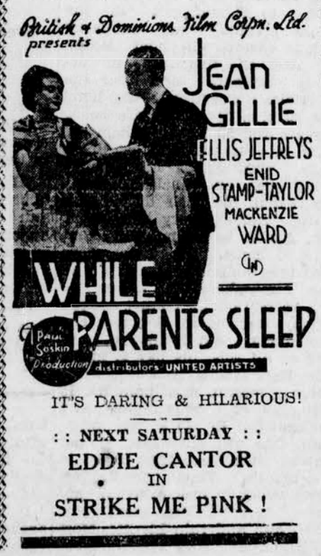

IT'S DARING & HILARIOUS!

:: NEXT SATURDAY ::
EDDIE CANTOR
IN
STRIKE ME PINK!

Sri Sankaran Nambudri, the Travancore dance genius will appear at the Capitol next week with a group of his own including Kumari Kanaka Lata and Rajendra Thakor of the Udaya Shankar group.

TRAVANCORE DANCE GENIUS
Will Perform At The Capitol

Malabar has produced a considerable number of outstanding men in recent times; men who are not just important on account of their success in the material things of life, but men who possess a spark of genius. Vallathol, the poet, and Varma, the painter, are two such people who spring to mind.

Another genius, long acknowledged as such in the far South is Shri Shankaran Nambudiri, the dance guru, whose fame is known to all Malabaris interested in the most lively of the country's national arts.

Shri Shankaran, who will be in Bombay during the coming week, has recently been making an all-India tour. This is the first time he has been North, except for a short visit to Calcutta during a previous cold weather. He and his colleagues will stage at the Capital next week some traditional dances.

Like many other men with unusually great gifts, he has never courted publicity and the reason why his Illom (family estate) became famous in the dance world of India was because of the magnificent quality of the dances performed there. There could be no other reason, except perhaps the beauty of the surrounding country, for this estate is tucked away among the canals and lagoons which fringe the Travancore coast south of Alleppey. Only the most determined dance lovers are likely to find their way there. Among these some time ago, was Uday Shankar and members of his company, who had travelled south on the trail of this elusive Guru about whom they had heard so much.

Their search had not been in vain. Here at last was the master who could perfect them in that difficult technique of Abhinaya, the art of which combines both acting and dancing, and which takes many years of close study.

Guru himself had not become a master easily. When Mr. Shankar met him, he had been studying, practising and dancing for considerably more than a quarter of a century. There is no doubt that in him are natural talents for acting plus a passionate love for dancing. His histrionic faculty under the guidance of the best masters in Travancore, many of them now long dead, was developed until to-day his mastery of Abhinaya has become a kind of second nature.

The spectator unversed in these matters thrills to his dancing without realising the immense technique behind it, so perfect has he become. The connoisseur marvels at Shankaran's wonderful subtlety.

In the far South where the echoes of strife in the rest of India have been but dimly heard, Hindu art has remained at its purest, and many after seeing this exponent of the Indian dance will agree with Uday Shankar that it is to the south that we must look for the purest form of Natya.

There the mudras have been preserved in their most beautiful form, and there the extraordinary science of facial expression has been brought to its highest pitch. To learn to control the facial muscles, to combine complicated movements so that every shade of emotion may be communicated faithfully to the audience is a tremendous business. But Guru Shankaran has mastered it.

When he expresses hate it seems he hates so much that murder would be the least he could do. Yet with a flicker, he changes to shyness, to joy, to what you will.

Two more of the stars who are travelling with him are Kanaklata, the girl dancer who became famous while dancing with Uday Shankar, and Debendra Shankar, whose "Hunter's Dance" caused wild enthusiasm among Bombay audiences not long ago.

Both of them have studied with Guru Shankaran in Travancore to the benefit of their technique. They have not taken up Kathakali but have applied the purer technique of the south to their dances which originated in the North. In this way can the standard of dancing in the whole of India be kept at a high level.

The object of the tour is to raise funds for enlarging Guru's school, the Kalalayam, in Travancore. Up to the present he has been training a few pupils on his estate, but on account of its position it is not in the best possible place for dealing with the number of pupils who are willing to offer themselves. Hence it is hoped to set up the school at a spot where communications are somewhat easier.

This idea has the keen support of Uday Shankar and this present tour is being made under the leadership of his brother Rajendra while Uday is touring in the West.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE

The fifth session of the Nature Study Conference passed successfully through its deliberations in the secondary training college on 29th March 1936. Prof. P. R. Antia of the Royal Institute of Science who presided gave an illuminating address on the phases of nature study teaching in schools with references to personal impressions of Nature's art and craft.

Mr. G. M. Chakradeo, the Secretary of the Nature Study Reform Committee, in his report of the last conference and work since then enlightened the audience with a review of nature study development in the presidency, the lines of reform suggested. He had also prepared an exhaustive questionnaire which had been circulated to the members. Two important phases of work done during the year were the note prepared by him on the revised Nature Study Syllabus of the Educational Department for the Training Colleges for women; and the scheme of the Nature Study Institute for the training of nature study teachers.

These formed the subjects of the first two resolutions passed by the conference. Other resolutions which were auxiliaries to the above were automatically merged with them by common agreement. The talks on nature study programme for the afternoon were transferred to the evening of 2nd April and coupled with the lecture on poultry by Mr. N. V. Abhyankar fixed for that day.

To-day (Monday) the 2nd day of the Conference, Mr. G. M. Chakradeo will give a demonstration lesson in nature study at the Seva Sadan, Malabari Hall at 4-30 p.m.

The next session of the conference is invited to Poona by the authorities of the New Secondary Teachers' Training Class.

"A" Ward Congress Office-Bearers

The Secretary writes:—

The "A" Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee for the year 1936-37 consists of the following members and office-bearers:—

Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, (President.)
Y. G. Karkera, (Secretary.)
Gullabhdas H. Broker (Treasurer).
Smt. Sarojini Naidu.
Sjt. F. M. Pinto.
Smt. Narbhada Lakshmi Takur.
Sjt. Ambaram Talakchand.
Joachim Aranha.
Sunderlal K. Nigam.
Bhagavandas Bhavsar.
Rustom Nussurwanji.

Mandvi Congress Office-Bearers

The monthly flag Salutation was performed at the office of the Mandvi Congress Committee by Dr. Jethalal V. Vora (President) on Sunday.

The first meeting of the members of the Managing Council of the Mandvi Congress Committee met on Sunday at 4 p.m. The office-bearers for the year were elected as follows:

Mrs. Safia Khan (President),
Smt. Monghiben Maojibhai Kantanwalla (Vice-President)
Sjt. Dhirajram K. Bhat (Honorary Secretary),
Sjt. Lakhamshi Meghaji Shah (Honorary Secretary),
Sjt. Manjibhai Gordhandas Kankenwala (Treasurer).

A vote of thanks was passed at the meeting for the retiring officers and members of the Committee.

Commerce Graduates Gathering

The nineteenth annual general meeting and annual social gathering of the Commerce Graduates' Association came off on Saturday epening, Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, the President of the Association was present.

Mr. A. H. Vallibhoy, Secretary of the Association read out the annual report, which showed that the Association which had a membership of about 100 was doing useful service by way of dissemination of knowledge both among its members and the general public, by means of lectures and conversational meetings. It stated also, that the Association had addresed a memorandum to the authorities concerned, that it should be represented on the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala in a short speech referred to the unemployment of the Commerce Graduates and said that it was due to the fact that many private firms in India did not maintain proper accounts. He urged upon the members of the Association to post themselves uptodate with the latest books on their subjects.

Professors Khaji and Berry of the Sydenham College had a word of good cheer to their old students, and said that they welcomed contacts with the members of the Association.

With refreshments and a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Indian Fliers

According to private advices received in Bombay, Messrs Dalal, Pochkhanawalla and Manmohan Singh, on their way back, arrived at Cairo about the 18th of this month and, it is understood, have stopped there for a few days, pending the receipt of visas to enable them to fly over Persia to India. It was expected that they would be able to leave Cairo on Sunday, but the absence of any news about their departure indicates that they are still waiting for the passports. Originally they were scheduled to arrive at Karachi on 26th of March, but international flying conditions being what they are, it cannot be a matter of surprise that they are delayed on the way. It is hoped that they will be able to arrive in Bombay by the first week of April, if not earlier and there is no doubt, they will have many tales to tell, some interesting and thrilling, and other somewhat unpleasant, especially about the attitude of some of the officials in Africa.

Shareholders' Association

There was a time when the shareholders of different companies in the City were defied by some managing agents and directors and not even trivial questions were answered satisfactorily. Since the inception of the Bombay Shareholders' Association matters have improved considerably and the Managing Committee of the Association has been able to get the grievances of aggrieved shareholders in this respect remedied. The Managing Committee is composed of well-known businessmen, assisted by an energetic secretary, and its efforts have largely been responsible in inducing the authorities of many joint stock companies to accept the suggestions made by it from time to time. In the course of the last year the Association represented to the Government of India on several matters of public importance, including the managing agency system, votes and prxies, state supervision over companies and companies incorporated outside India.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The crowds at Bandra are largest in the suburbs on Mohurrum day and the Bandra Police have issued traffic regulation notices which state that at about 3 p.m. till 4-30 p.m. on April 3, all vehicular traffic coming from Juhu will take a turn on the left near the three lamps junction at Bandra on the Ghodbunder Road and go through the small lane on the west of the slaughter house along Princes Avenue and traffic coming from Bombay will be diverted through the old Ghodbunder Road and will join near the D.S.P. Office.

Well I am sure it would be very difficult to follow this extract from the notice, but I can assure you all, that there is no need to worry if only you let the police guide you, for I am told the police are planning a very active service on that day.

ACTIVITIES AT THE BANDRA GYMKHANA.

From to-morrow all the tennis lovers will flock at the courts of the Bandra Gymkhana. Well do you remember sometime back I wrote about the Lawn Tennis Tournaments that were being organised by the above club.

Yesterday I visited the club's premises and looking at the courts at a glance I learnt that the grounds had gone through great preparation. I met the Secretary who told me that he had received about sixty-four entries. Quite a good number is it not? So I am sure those of you that have not sent your entry may be sorry now

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

From WED. APRIL 1
At 10 p.m.
Thursday & Friday—
APRIL 2nd & 3rd
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Master of Indian Artistes.
SHANKARAM NAMBOODRI
(Guru of Uday Shankar)
Miss KANAKALATA
DEBENDRA—KAMINI RAJENDRA
IN
Classical & Popular DANCES OF INDIA
with
SATI DEVI
(The famous Bengal Singer)
&
KRISHNAN
(The 12-Year—Old Boy Prodigy)
Prices: Rs. 2-4; 1-2 & As. 9
AT
THE CAPITOL

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Your Popular Favourites
THE COMEDY THREE
TOM WALLS
RALPH LYNN
ROBERTSON HARE
in
"FOREIGN AFFAIRES"
with
MARIE LOHR
By BEN TRAVERS
A Gaumont British Picture

Adolph Zukor presents
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"The Milky Way"
A Paramount Picture with
ADOLPHE MENJOU
VERREE TEASDALE
• HELEN MACK •
WILLIAM GARGAN
GEORGE BARBIER
DOROTHY WILSON
Directed by
LEO McCAREY
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936

OTTAWA DEBATE

The discussion in the Legislative Assembly on Friday on the Ottawa Agreement was hardly calculated to improve the chances of its renewal. Its supporters, who were mostly officials or British businessmen—that is itself very significant—were more or less apologetic about the Agreement and tried to make out that it was not quite so bad as it was made out to be and that it only needed to be modified in the light of experience. Mr. F. E. James, for instance, pointed out that all the British Chambers in India wanted a revision of the Agreement and had plainly said so and that in some respects at any rate it had benefited India. Some benefit there must be to act as a sop but no supporter of the Agreement disproved the Opposition contention that India had lost disproportionately more in respect of her trade with countries outside Britain than she had gained in her trade with Britain. Mr. A. H. Lloyd practically gave away his case when he observed: "In signing the Agreement the intention of the United Kingdom was to extend the British market by a reduction in prices. This they had done, and there was sufficient evidence of this in the number of cheap and strong articles of British manufacture in the market." Britain's motive in signing—and in making the Government of India into signing—the Agreement is well-known, and it is equally well-known how Britain has succeeded in her object. But the point is that India is naughty enough to judge the Agreement from her own point of view and to complain that on the whole she has lost a great deal more than she has gained.

Futile Threat

Mr. James did not invite dispassionate criticism when he discussed Congress motives in opposing the Agreement rather than the Congress arguments and when he indulged in threats as to what Britain would do if the Agreement were to be scrapped. He said that Congress opposed the Agreement because "Ottawa represented to them something in the realm of Imperialism to be smashed at whatever cost". Now, Congress has good reason to denounce imperialist exploitation through Pacts or otherwise, but it does not object to a genuine, honest Pact with Britain if it is beneficial to India and accepted as such by her own representatives. Mr. James should at least concede that Congress understands and values Indian economic interests a great deal more than men like him can. After all, be it remembered that in this particular case Congress is quite at one with all the Indian Chambers of Commerce, and it is futile to seek to divide them. As for the threat that India may not get again the preferences now offered by Britain if they are rejected, it will not scare either Congress or the Indian business community. Nay, British businessmen will do well to realise that if they wish to do good business in India for any length they must stop using threats or coercive methods of any kind.

Disillusioned

A notable feature of the debate on Friday was the speech of Dr. De Souza, a nominated member. He had supported the Ottawa Pact before, but experience has made him both sadder and wiser and he now candidly confesses that though India has gained a certain amount of trade with the United Kingdom, she has lost many times more trade with other foreign countries and that the preferences given to India are merely a paper benefit. He warns Government that, though a nominated member he must vote against them in this case. Dr. De Souza was not the only nominated member to join the Opposition. Mr. N. M. Joshi, too, denounced the Ottawa Agreement out and out and rightly pooh-poohed the threat of retaliation by Britain, asking if she could retaliate against tea which was built up in this country by British capital. Altogether, the chances for the renewal of the Agreement seem extremely slender. Even if Government's proposal for a Committee to examine the working of the Agreement in a more searching manner than has been possible in the House so far is carried, it is difficult to believe that the House will be finally persuaded to continue a Pact that has proved itself ruinous to India's interests.

Progressive Writers Organize

Unlike other countries where authors and journalists have many associations of their own, India has hitherto lacked any national literary organisations. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that we welcome the emergence of the Progressive Writers' Association, which is to hold its first session next month at Lucknow. The Association deserves to be particularly commended as it sets out with a specific cultural purpose to pursue, instead of being merely a trade organization. Its object, as the manifesto says, is "to rescue literature and other arts from the conservative classes in whose hands they have degenerated so long; to bring the arts into the closest touch with the people and to make them the vital organs which will register the actualities of life, as well as lead us to the future we envisage." And no one who has watched how Indian literature, as a whole, is being reduced to a state of abject decadence by sheer lack of vigorous and progressive writings and how it has steadily divorced itself from the realities of Indian life, drifting aimlessly into barren paths of pseudo-sentimentalism and cheap romanticism, will fail to find in their object a healthy attempt to rejuvenate Indian literature and to give it what it so badly needs, a point and a purpose.

In this endeavour the Association is entitled to the support and co-operation of every Indian writer who would desire the literature of his country to develop on progressive and vigorous lines, unhampered by conservative traditions and inspired only by motives of national economic and social regeneration. With the enterprise are associated, among others, such well-known names as Munshi Premchand, Maulvi Abdul Haq and Doctor Abid Husain, each of whom has made a practical contribution to modern Indian literature. And we hope that, launched under such excellent auspices and with a band of youthful enthusiasts actively interested in it, the Association will justly its purpose and itself by practical work. For, in this age of conferences, the value of any new organization can only be judged from the practical result that it shows. We would also very strongly suggest co-operation with such bodies as the Indian P.E.N. on matters which are of common concern to both. The advantages of such co-operation are so obvious and so substantial that we need not labour the point.

"Frenzied Pace?"

It would be irrational to expect Sir Homi Modi, the spokesman of Captalism, to show any feelings of friendliness towards the rights and demands of the workers. The attitude of Sir Homi and his association towards Labour questions is well-known. It is amusing, however, to find him protesting against "the frenzied pace of Labour legislation" in India during the last few years, in his speech at the Employers' Federation. It suits him, of course, to forget that Indian workers are the poorest paid in the world and some of the candidates under which they work and live are such as would not be tolerated in any other country in the world. It Labour legislation in India has erred it is certainly not in being too generous to the workers, as was only recently proved by the amendment to the Wages Payment Bill, taking away whatever little good there was in that measure. If this is what he calls a "frenzied pace" we can very well imagine his conception of a moderate one.

R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM

Human Chivalry Dies With Him

(Specially Contributed).

R B. Cunninghame Graham, whose death has been announced last Saturday by a Buenos Aires telegram, stands unique as a remarkably interesting personality against the background of his published work which certainly enriches English literature.

Man And Artist

Far from being 'picturesque' in the vulgar newspaper sense or either quixotic or a champion of lost causes, as a perhaps well-intentioned but ill-informed local press notice represents him, the whole career of the man confirms the impression one gathers of the author of "Hope, Faith, Charity Written In Sand" and other collections of stories and sketches out of those strange scenes and characters he creates with a technique of exquisite artistry. As a story-teller he is as impersonal, if not so elaborately analytical as Joseph Conrad; and yet the part he must have played, apart from his sensibilities (not unlike Conrad's) as a creative artist, in all that he describes—one writes, as he says, out of the pain in one's heart, and may one not add in affirmation of that ultimate faith in the grandeur of the human soul which he expresses in the 'motif' of his titles?—makes a deep impression on his readers.

His Politics

Cunninghame Graham has lived romantically: and if he ever championed any causes, either successful or lost, they could hardly gain in half the significance of the cause that he, an aristocrat to the finger tips, championed all his life as a literary artist. Connected with Scotch aristocracy (with probably a liberal strain of Spanish blood in his veins), he had sat in Parliament for several years, was a member of of the Socialist Party and figured prominently in the Trafalgar Square riot affair. He did not much figure in politics subsequently with the exception of his interest in, and support for, the Scotch Home Rule movement—a movement which, although it might be greeted with cheap ridicule, probably expresses the terrible conditions in which the highlanders lived. His connection with South America dated to his 'rancho' days although he went there again during the War to buy horses for the British army.

A Great Writer.

Unfortunately (as far at least as the present writer is concerned, no record of his personal adventures has been preserved outside, as I said above, of his literary impressions—impressions that entitled him to be classed with men like W. H. Hudson, although he was more a humanist (even in the clinico—emotional sense) than a mere naturalist. His passion was not vipers like Hudson's but horses: he was a connoisseur in horses and men in the Sherwood Anderson sense although the literary form he employs belongs to the realistic, if classic, tradition in English literature. One associates his name indeed with beautiful prose writing produced between the 'nineties and this century. Whether he describes the death of an overworked draught pony in the sadness of a foggy London street, or Keir Hardy's funeral, or records the matter-of-fact narrative of a French 'demi-mondaine,' the all-too-human quality of his brilliant pen makes great literature of everything that it touches and a single page of his is eloquent of the gallant personality of this born hidalgo who exemplifies for us all the manliness, all the energy, all the gestures of nobility that could be reclaimed out of the corruption and chaos of the age through which he lived.

An Attitude

He represents for us the very small class of the highly cultured, old type Anglo-Scotch liberal—a class fast disappearing. His masculine individualism (of which his socialism was a single expression) is blended with the kind of cosmopolitanism preoccupied with utter human values in studied disregard of socio-racial prejudice which, one must say, is rarer amongst the class to which Cunninghame Graham belonged and of which his Moroccan sketches furnish the best example. In saluting the memory of this Chevalier, one salutes the greatness and nobility of his manly heart, salutes the lofty and rare idealism that is slowly dying out of our tragically impoverished life.

"BRITISH VERSUS INDIA"

Appeal To Congress Socialist Party

By K. F. NARIMAN.

In the last issue of the "Congress Socialist", the organ of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, there appears an article "British v. India". That article has great significance and bearing at the present juncture particularly when it appears in a Socialist organ and comes from the pen of no less a person than its energetic and enthusiastic General Secretary, Mr. Jayprakash Narayan. Though this particular contribution is in connection with the anti-ministry campaign, still the larger issue, "British v. India," in its broader aspect and wider applicability should be emphasised and re-iterated at this juncture.

The Congress Position

The National Congress has always kept that principle in view in all its policies and programmes, and has perpetually endeavoured to pool and consolidate all Indian resources and strength, so as to make it into one powerful and potential unit to stand against, as far as possible, British Imperialism; whereas, hitherto, our friends, the Congress Socialists, have always been the most inveterate critics and opponents of that policy of United Front, ridiculing it as weak-kneed compromise, and perpetually talking of class wars and internal conflicts. Therefore, to-day, it is really refreshing and re-assuring to find the General Secretary of that "class-war" party advocating the same Congress plea of "British v. India" in other words, for United Front. May we hope that the rash and indiscreet rank and file will follow the wise and diplomatic dictator, their high honorary official of the party, and that we will hear less bombast about internal conflicts and class-wars, and such slogans, as "workers of the world unite" at least till India becomes a free country. This patriotic maxim "British v. India" is not to be observed, as suggested in the article, merely on the small and insignificant battle-grounds, the existing or coming leg'slatures in the country, but also in the wider political fields throughout the country and should, as far as possible, be the guiding principle of the political movement in India. Weeding out from the group all the open traitors or secret betrayers, the rest should form into a solid well-disciplined united All-India team to face the most resourceful and powerful organisation in the world, British Imperialism.

Will They Respond?

There may be, and are, half a dozen political labels in Great Britain; Conservative, Liberal, Labour and the rest, warring with each other on all domestic questions, diametrically opposed, both temperamentally and psychologically. Still in all external or international contests, including Indian porblem, they represent one well-coalesced, consolidated and united front, and the All-Briton Imperialist Team" is composed of a MacDonald, a Baldwin, a Churchill and a Lloyd-George, a strange cosmos crowd. The same wise policy is pursued in Fascist European countries, like Germany and Italy, or dominated Eastern country like Egypt. It is only in India that most bitter and tearing divisions are provoked, resulting in general chaos and confusion; thus demoralising and weakening the country at a time when a well-disciplined, united, perfect team-spirit is the greatest political necessity of the day.

This call for unity from the General Secretary of the Socialist Party, advocates of class-war, is indeed welcome and we hope it will be duly responded to by the rank and file of that Party.

Deshbandhu's Declaration

The late Deshbandhu Das before his death issued the same appeal in a more emphatic and clarified form. That was practically his last Will and Testament to the people. He declared that: "In a nation struggling for political freedom, some of the ethics and theories of party politics of free countries, are sometimes a sin in a subject nation. A subject nation could have only one politics, and that is nothing short of organising and consolidating all the available forces in the country, first to throw off the foreign yoke and secure a complete transfer of political power."

That is the same plea "British v. India" advanced by Mr. Jayprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Socialist Party. Let Bengal in particular and India in general, respond to this clarion call and at this critical juncture, recognise only two main parties in the country, the British Imperialists and the Indian Patriots.

Frankly Speaking

LEAGUE DESERTING ITSELF.

While League Powers are busy elsewhere the war in Abyssinia is continuing with almost undiminished fierceness and with increased ferocity and brutality on the part of Italy. "Civilisation" has been raining bombs with ruthless indiscrimination, wiping out towns, villages and Red Cross Hospitals and, with equal impartiality, killing helpless men, women and children. Fascism has ceaselessly been adding to its record felonies against international decency and even humanitarianism and shows signs of going along its merry path with greater diabolical vigour. Yet the League is utterly indifferent as if it owes no duty to Abyssinia, as if nothing is happening there which calls for its attention. The European crisis is, of course, undeniable. But that is no argument for deserting an issue in which one of the main parties is supposed to be the League of Nations itself.

CONGRESS VICTORY

It is most gratifying to learn that at the Calcutta Corporation elections held on Thursday, the Congress Party captured 40 out of the 65 elected general seats This is a notable achievement in view of the many forces arraigned against the local Congress organisation and the long-standing differences within itself. The triumph, however, is marred by the fact that the Muslim grievance about their representation in the municipal service still remains unsettled. The Congress Party, in its own interests as of the wider interests of the country, will do well to settle the dispute amicably without any further delay. The policy pursued by the late Mr. C. R. Das in such a matter should afford useful guidance to the Congress Party in dealing with the question.

VILLAGE UPLIFT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

In their resolution on the administration reports of the local boards in the Presidency the Government of Bombay make the encouraging remark that the majority of the district local boards in the Presidency proper showed a keen interest in the village uplift scheme and their attitude in this respect has stimulated the growth of village panchayats and other activities for the improvement of conditions in the villages. It is also encouraging to note that, with a few exceptions in the Northern Division, measures for the amelioration of the social disabilities of the scheduled classes are proving more and more successful. In the Belgaum District, for example, nearly 50 per cent of pupils from these classes attended ordinary schools. The position in both these respects would have been a great deal better if officials were less distrustful of Congressmen's work for village uplift and removal of untouchability. There is need for close co-operation among all workers in this common field.

DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

Bitter disappointment will be felt not only by the Bombay Municipal Corporation but by the whole body of citizens, at the Bombay Government's reply to the former regarding the extension of free and compulsory primary education in the city. The communication avers that "Government are not prepared to undertake any new liability in respect of primary education." As a matter of fact, however, in spite of the return of financial stability Government have not yet thought fit to restore the cut in the primary education grants to local bodies, though they have made good the cuts in the official salaries. While one cannot sufficiently condemn such an attitude on the part of Government, it is necessary to emphasize that the Bombay Corporation will be well advised not to rely any more on Government's help if at all it is serious about extending compulsory education in the city. The whole question has been hanging fire for a very long time now and further delay in this matter will be extremely deplorable

MARRIAGE REFORM

One of the most important tasks awaiting the social reformers in India is the improvement in the present marriage legislation and bringing it in conformity with modern ideas of matrimony. The Special Marriage Act of 1872, no doubt, initiated an era of reform but since then progress in this field has not kept pace with the radical change in public opinion, and it is now high time, indeed, that the various anomalies and incongruities were removed. In the meeting recently held to celebrate the anniversary of the Special Marriage Act, this urgent need of reform was naturally stressed, and it is to be hoped that the occasion will help to focus public attention on this subject. Dr. Bhagwandas' Bill relating to marriage, which is at present before the Assembly, though of a restricted nature, is a step in the right direction, and we hope it will be the harbinger of further comprehensive reform.

Hotel Assistants' Plight

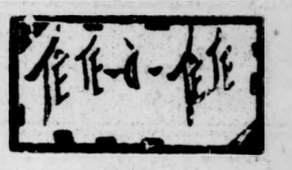
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the word 'shop Assistant' also includes the hotel boys, who in Ahmedabad number about nine thousand, I ought to give a special attention to depict their conditions. My inquiry reveals a horrible story. The number of hotels is not less than 2500.

An Hotel is kept open from 5 A. M. to 12 midnight as the license permits, but ordinarily work is exacted one hour before and after the fixed time in order to prepare and clear the materials. Consequently the hotel boys 30 p. c. of whom are below 12 years and 50 p. c. of whom are below 18 years have to get up at 4 a.m. With dozing head, slumbering eyes, and unclean mouth, they attend to their duty. Work in the hotel is very hard. Thus from 4 a.m. to 1 a.m., for about 16 to 20 hours, the hotel boys toils and moils in that noisy and nasty atmosphere. He knows no rest: recreation he cannot expect. Holidays are never observed; enjoyments are never allowed. In spite of all this, his pay is negligible He starts with two or three rupees a month, rises upto Rs. 15 at the end of 7 years service and reaches upto Rs. 20 as the maximum. One will note that 90 per cent of them get from Rs. 3 to 15 a month. Thus early waking, severe work, over-exertion, absence of rest, illtreatment etc., sicken him and ruin his life. Most of the hotel boys are hunger-stricken orphans, uncared for boys, or sons of the poor parents, who flock to the city, and enter the hotel doors with the immediate object of keeping their body and soul together.

It is for the society and the authorities to help these unfortunates.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. GANDHI.



The "Associated Press" at New Delhi is "authoritatively" informed that Mr. Subhas Bose did not sail from Marseilles for India.

Which information speaks highly of the all-round alertness of the authorities.

* * * *

The debate on the Ottawa Trade Agreement, according to Anglo-India, is a first class test of the Assembly's capacity to decide an issue on its merits.

And when the Assembly does so decide, it will be proved to have achieved a first class failure.

* * * *

Mr. de Valera is suffering from cataract which is so advanced as to ossify the eyeball.

He has, however, been successfully operated upon. But there are other "statesmen" in Europe whose cataract had led to the ossification of the brain which no surgeon's knife can cure.

* * * *

The best gift in return for service "is not", says Doctor Tagore. "honour, but love, which is the most precious form of gratitude."

Composers of farewell addresses to Lord Willingdon will, let us hope, take note of it.

* * * *

Did you know that the pace of labour legislation in India was "frenzied" or that it was criminal folly even to think of the forty-hour week in the present state of her development?

Of course you don't.

Nor are you quite accurate in describing it all as a voice from the lunatic asylum. It's, as a matter of fact, Sir Homi Mody speaking at the Employers' Federation.

* * * *

"Abolish all taxes on kerosene oil and matches."

This rather incendiary demand has just been made by Seth Abdullah Haroon . . . . .

And he was speaking as President of the All-India Muslim Conference.

* * * *

Sir Md. Yakub, we read, declared "with zest" at the Conference that "unity of purpose among Muslims was unique."

It is good to hear from the great champion himself that, although Muslims are completely disorganised, they at least possess a unique unity of purpose.

* * * *

MAD HATTER ELECTION?

The Nazi election campaign is described by Reuter's Berlin correspondent as "Alice In Wonderland" campaign

Or, as a sub-title, "Hitler In Thunderland" campaign.

* * * *

In Cologne, Herr Hitler was received with "frantic enthusiasm" by Rhinelanders.

They can't help going crazy.

* * * *

Italy has not made the withdrawal of sanctions a condition for peace negotiations.

This is quite understandable. Sanctions, as they are, are much too contemptible to deserve serious notice.

* * * *

Nor is it surprising that, while accepting the appeal of the Committee of Thirteen "in principle", Italy proposes to carry on hostilities to impose her "minimum terms" which Abyssinia is not yet in a mood to entertain.

Italy very naturally treats Abyssinia with greater respect than she does the League.

* * * *

CONSCRIPTION FOR WOMEN

Nazis Postpone Plan Of Forced Labour For Fair Sex
—Headlines.

Even Nazism does draw the line at super-Tartars.

* * * *

A newly-married couple were entertaining, and amongst the guests was one whose continued rudeness made him objectionable to the rest of the company.

"His conduct, although almost unbearable, was tolerated for some time, until at supper he held up on his fork a piece of meat which had been served to him, and in a vein of intended humour, remarked, "Is this pig?"

"To which end of the fork do you refer?" asked a quiet-looking man sitting at the other end of the table.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By ZANDHYALA.)

Pending the developments in the realm of international politics, the markets in the different parts of the globe have assumed a hesitant attitude this week, and those who are in close touch with internal affairs are not advising any fresh commitments at this critical juncture. As the results of the coming general elections both in Germany and France are likely to have a dominating role in determining the future course of European politics, the tendencies in the world of Finance are likely to be influenced by the politics in the months ahead.

In the absence of any stimulating news both cotton and silver have remained rather colourless throughout the weak, while the other markets have maintained a barely steady tone without evincing any signs of improvement. The future prospects of some of the major industries as jute, cotton and coal etc., in India, being very doubtful owing to the peculiar circumstances prevailing in each of these industries, the Stock Exchange is gradually losing the attraction of the public, with an inevitable adverse influence on some of the soundest industrials as steels. Gossip-mongers in market circles confidently assert that war is inevitable, though unfortunate, and that it is the only way of salvation from the present stagnant conditions in the markets.

France's Difficulties

The disturbed political atmosphere in Europe has imparted courage to the continental speculators to concentrate their Bear attacks on the 'franc'. On the realm of international exchanges the Franc has declined from 74.90 to 75.01, while the dollar has improved from 4.97 to 4.95-1|16 in terms of sterling this week. Apart from the general weakness of the economic position of the country owing to her tenacious adherence to the gold standard, France, today, is faced with the problem of increasing her defence so as to free herself from the constant menace of her aggressive neighbour. The gradual deterioration of the general economic position of the country as evidenced by the diminishing industrial activity and export trade, and the divergence between the Bank of France and the Government, are causing numerous obstacles to the French Government for embarking on any bold programme either for defence or economic recovery of the country. The gradual sagging of the Government securities on Paris Bourse, and recent experience of the French short-term loan in the London market, reveal that the French Government has almost exhausted its capacity to borrow funds either in internal or external markets. Hence the problem for the French Government is either to save France by increasing expenditure on defence or to save 'franc' by following the orthodox policy of deflation with all its concomitant disastrous effects. As the interests of the country stand supreme above all other considerations it will not be a far off day when the French Government will reconcile itself to the view that the devaluation of the franc is necessary to lead their country out of the present impasse. But in view of the impending general elections in France, the present stop-gap Ministry is not likely to adopt any bold plan towards this end, so as to give a free hand to the new ministry to devise measures in the best interests of their country.

Metal Markets Dull

Barring a small speculative rise this week, the white metal markets all over the world have remained dull and uninteresting for the past few weeks without evincing any sign of improvement in near future. The New York quotation for silver has remained practically stationary at 44-3|4c. while the London quotation has moved within narrow limits between 19 and 20d. In the absence of any definite or stimulating news from the U.S. Treasury it is believed in important circles that the U.S. Administration has shelved the Silver Purchase Act, owing to the impracticability of fulfilling the obligations imposed by the various provisions of the Act.

While it is estimated at the time of passing the Silver Purchase Act, The U. S. Treasury will have to purchase about 1,300 million ounces of silver, it has acquired only about 770 million ounces, including the purchase of 544 millions, during the whole of 1935. But the continuous inflow of the yellow metal into U.S.A. during the past few months, has made it necessary for the Treasury to increase its purchases to about 1,400 million ounces, in order to maintain the desired ratio of 1 to 3 between the two precious metals in the country's reserves. The complete withdrawal of the U.S. Treasury, and the intentions of China to exchange her huge resources of the white metal for the yellow metal, are also proving serious embarrassments or the price of silver to adjust to the normal conditions of supply and demand. Meanwhile the efforts of the London silver market under the vigilance of the Bank of England to regain its former prestige, by allowing forward dealings, and keeping the market open on Saturdays, have not proved effective so far.

Textile Shares Losing Attention

One of the prominent sections of the Stock Exchange, that is gradually losing the attention of investors as well as speculators, is the Textile section. The gradual deterioration of the textile industry in India, and Bombay in particular, is clearly explained by many of the notable businessmen and economists in our country, but no concerted action has ever been attempted by any agency to save the industry from its present troubles. In a speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Millowners' Association, Sir Joseph Kay, has pointed out that most of the textile mills have showed little or no profit last year, and that competition, both internal and external, had played an important part in marketing the goods at unremunerative levels.

A careful analysis of the latest balance sheets of some of the leading textile mills, amply bears the truth of the above statement. The working of the Bombay Dyeing and Bleaching Mills for 1935, has resulted in a gross profit of Rs. 11,71 lakhs as against a gross profit of Rs. 23,01 lakhs in 1934. The unremunerative levels at which most of the cloth produced in our mills is sold is borne out by the fact that the Bombay Dyeing Bleaching Mills has made such a small profit inspite of a decent increase in the sale proceeds of the cloth to Rs. 235 lakhs in 1935 from Rs. 168 lakhs in 1934.

The net profit for the Colaba Land Mills has amounted to Rs. 30,836 for the year 1935, as against Rs. 2,88,990, in 1934. In a similar way the gross profit of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, has declined from Rs. 1,28,178 in 1934 to a ridiculously low figure of Rs. 157|- in 1935.

And so most of the textile mills have paid either a nominal dividend or passed of the dividend. According to Sir Joseph Kay a curtailment of output by mills would adjust the price levels with little or no effect upon the consumer, at the same time not letting the consideration over-ride the importance one of full utilization of the machinery and plant in order to bring down the cost of production.

Apart from introducing modification in the industry, such as a regulated output, changes in the managing agency system, revision of tariffs etc., the industry needs a full rationalisation to-day. As the conditions in the Money Market are very attractive to float debentures, the textile mills in India can utilise the present opportunity by floating debentures to acquire the necessary capital for the introduction of schemes of rationalisation in the industry and thus to save it from running into ruins.

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We now issue a special policy which is the first of its kind to be issued here in India.

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We include Larceny and our Policy also extends to cover the property insured "whilst in any Private Residence, Hotel, Inn, Lodging House or Club in India in which the Assured may be temporarily residing at the time of loss or damage".

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FRANC AGAIN IN MID SEA

War Between Speculators And Banks In Store

PARIS, March 28.

Pressure against Franc is accentuated by the revival of activities of speculators, who are entering the market at grave risk, since the Bank of France will probably raise the discount rate, and banks will reduce credits in a concerted effort to curb the speculative wave. No embargo on gold export is envisaged in the near or distant futures. "Matin" terms rumours of exceptional measures interfering with the free play of gold standard as tendencious and fantastic.

'Petit Parisien" draws attention to certain warning signals interalia a further rise in the Bank of France's bill portfolio by 600 million francs in the current week, following an increase of one milliard last week. The paper attributes the swelling bill portfolio to the fact that many Frenchmen are inclined to procure cash to provide against all eventualities.—Reuter.

A JOB TO KEEP IT STEADY

Heavy Selling Pressure Again

LONDON March 28.

Selling pressure against Franc gathered further momentum today forcing the British Control to throw considerable fresh reserves into the breach, while these operations succeeded in keeping the Sterling-Franc rate relatively stable at 75.04. The extent of nervousness can be gauged by sharp widening discounts in forward gold currencies with Franc leading the way. One month is quoted at 2-1|8 and three months at 4-1|4 discount. It is regarded as most significant that insurance premium against Franc devaluation within one month from now is 34 centum per annum, while for three months only, it is 22-1|2 centum.

This shows that opinion is gaining ground that devaluation is most likely between the first and the second "scrutin" of the Franco elections which are scheduled for April 26 and May 3 respectively.

Commenting thereon, the "Statist" says: 'If the indications of the first 'scrutin' show a drift leftwards, the outflow of capital may reach proportions calling for defensive embargo on gold exports."

Dollar-Franc crossrate is now 15.18, half of which are permits for gold shipments from Paris to New York, In this connexion an imminent rise in the Franc Bank rate is now freely rumoured. —Reuter

French Discount Rate Raised

(Special Cable.)
PARIS, March 28.

The discount rate has been raised from 3-1|2 per cent to 5 per cent. The rate for advances on securities has been raised from 5 to 6, and for 30 days, from 3-1|2 to 5.

De Valera Suffering From Cataract

ZURICH, March 28.

Mr. De Valera who was operated upon here on March 26 for eye trouble is suffering from cataract which is so advanced as to ossify the eyeball. It has been acute for eighteen months. He saw the present surgeon on the recommendation of several London specialists. He may leave the dark room on 1st April.—Reuter.

SIR HENRY LYTTON SERIOUSLY ILL

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, March 28.

Sir Henry Lytton is seriously ill in a London nursing home.

Another Famous Liner For Scrap Heap

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEW YORK, March 28.

Another famous liner is destined for the scrap heap. "Columbia" formerly "Belgenland", well-known as a world cruiser, has been sold to Clyde ship breakers. Announcing the sale, the International Mercantile Marine Company said that the liner is no longer a profitable proposition to operate.

ITALIANS GET REBUFF

Order For Conscription Leads To Tripolitan Revolt

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The Arab revolt in Tripoli caused by the conscription order of the Italian authorities is spreading far and wide with greater strength. The Italian Government has arrested all the Tripolitan leaders and sent them to Rome.

Il Duce expected that the Tripolitans would respond to his call as some of the poor Somalis had done, but here things turned out quite contrary to his expectations. Instead of receiving help from the Tripolitans his authorities received Arab rebuffs. The Tripolitans know that they will be sacrificed in Abyssinia at the altar of the insatiable greed of Italy. They also know that their success will be the success of Italy but their loss will be their own. When the conscription order raised a revolution in Tripoli—a revolution which the Italian authorities could not easily suppress by force—they began to placate the Tripolitans by sending the Somali and Arab Ulama (Moulvies) to pacify the rebels, by saying that every soldier would be given a salary of £15 per month, and in case he died a pension would be given to his wife and children till the end of their lives.

But the words of the mercenary Ulama failed to produce the desired effect upon the people.

GIVE EQUAL STATUS TO HARIJANS

Malaviya Urges "Diksha" Initiation On Ram-Naumi Day

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement in connection with "Mantra Diksha."

I remind all Sanatan Dharma Sabhas, Hindu Sabhas and other Hindu Associations that Ram Naumi which falls on the 31st instant is the most auspicious day for receiving "Mantra Diksha", and I hope arrangements will be made, wherever possible, to secure "Diksha" to as large number of persons as possible, including of course those who are called untouchables. The effect of "Diksha" in raising the person, who receives it, both spiritually and in the social scale, cannot be exaggerated. It will help in solving the problem of untouchability more effectively than any other step that I can think of. I most earnestly appeal to all good and true Hindus to help this movement by receiving "Diksha," if they have not received it already and by helping others to receive it.

"Diksha" may be given with "Ashtakshara Moolmantra" "Tarak Manta" or "Dwadashakshara Mantra" or "Panchakashara Mantra."—United Press.

Junagad Police Chief

(From A Correspondent).
BILKHA, March 28.

Strong rumour is prevailing amongst the subjects of Junagad proper and villages that the Police Superintendent, Chhelshanker Dave is likely to retire owing to the appointment of one Agency Officer as Police Commissioner of Junagad State.

The public is greatly alarmed and it is proposed to request Nawab Saheb to continue Mr. Dave.

Dispute Over Frenchpet Sovereignty

MADRAS, March 28.

It is understood that pending the Government of India's final orders, the local Government are not proceeding with the appointment of a special officer for the preparation of the pleadings in connection with the dispute between the Governments of Britain and France with respect to sovereignty over Frenchpet near Masulipatam.

Trichinopoly.—One man was killed and three seriously injured when a private car in attempting to avoid running over a child, fell into a pit near Kalinallur, ten miles from Trichinopoly.

LEADERS REACH ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 29.

Pandit Jawaharlal returned from Lucknow this morning at about 5-30. Jamnalal Bajaj also arrived here by the same train Pandit Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi are expected to arrive in the course of the day.—A. P.

INFLATED RATIO MUST GO

Karachi Chamber Chief On Disadvantages Of 18d. Exchange

KARACHI, March 28.

"The year definitely showed that the world depression that had set in 1929, and subsided in 1934 had definitely turned the corner. The recovery although not quite marked showed definite signs of persistence and progress. There was industrial revival everywhere and the trade of most countries, with the exception of those forming the Gold Bloc showed improvement. The folly of sticking to gold standard was realised to an increasing degree, and Belgium depreciated the Belga. It is a pity that our Government has not, as yet, realised the importance of depreciated currency in these days and continues to maintain the Rupee at an unduly inflated value of 1/6 at a great disadvantage to India."

Thus observed Rai Bahadur Seth Shivratan Nahutha, President of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association in the course of his address at the annual general meeting of the body.

He added: "The year is also significant on account of the fact it was realised that custom barriers or the policy of self-sufficiency is not an abiding remedy for national economy recovery.

"While the foreign trade of Karachi has recorded an improvement on the whole the exports of cotton, the most important single item, has recorded a decline, which is ascribed mainly to the unfavourable freight policy."

He continued: "The Government finances, have also improved and this year's Budget has some relieving features. I hope the Government in deference to the vote of the Assembly and the general demand reduce the postcard rate."

He concluded: "A great relief could have been afforded had the Government desired it. At least the surcharge on income-tax should have been removed altogether."—United Press

NEED OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Farewell Dinner To Frontier Finance Member

PESHAWAR, March 28.

Speaking at a farewell dinner given in his honour by the President and members of the Frontier Legislative Council, Sir George Cunningham, Finance Member, emphasised the desirability of Government on party lines and regretted that except perhaps in Madras and the Punjab there were no real political parties in the sense understood in the House of Commons. He hoped that in future they would have well organised political parties who would take their full share in making Provincial Autonomy a success. For a Party's success it was necessary that the individuals must sink their personal differences and merge private interests in the large interests of the party. He was confident that the purpose of future political parties would always be the good of the provinces.—A.P.

WALK-OUT IN FEROZEPUR D.L.B.

Sequel To Chairman's Arbitrary Selection Of Engineer

FEROZEPUR, (By Mail).

Twelve members of the District Local Board staged a walk-out at to-day's meeting of the Board as a protest against a suggestion by Mr. Akhtar Hussain, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of the Board to appoint a Muslim as District Engineer and his subsequent demand from the members for a "plain yes or no."

It is stated that Sardar Kattar Singh, Senior Vice-President, appealed that the meeting be adjourned to give the members time to go through all the applications so that a candidate who possessed the highest qualifications and who satisfied other requirements of the Board might be selected. This was disallowed. Then the Senior Vice-President suggested that the votes should be taken by ballot, whereupon the Chairman said that the matter would be decided by show of hands. At this Sardar Kattah Singh followed by eleven others staged a walk-out.

The man for the post of the District Engineer has, however, been chosen. He is a graduate of Sheffield University and has three months' experience in a private firm. It is further stated that great indignation is felt by candidates who belong to the district and who possess all the required qualifications including the one which wants the candidate to possess at least ten years' service.—United Press.

Agricultural Distress Must Be Removed

REVISE EXCHANGE POLICY AND HELP COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, URGES PUNJAB CHAMBER VICE-PRESIDENT.

(LAHORE, (By Mail).

'A radical change in the exchange policy of the Government is absolutely essential in order to give relief to the agriculturists" declared Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah, Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal) Lahore at the annual general meeting of the Chamber this evening.

GLOOMY SITUATION.

He referred to the present gloomy commercial situation in the Punjab on account of the failure of two important concerns, which had come on top of the trade depression, and pointed out that the chief source of Government's income being land revenue there would be little hope of the budget being balanced and the finances of the province being placed on a satisfactory basis unless the prices improved. He added: It would be worthwhile to probe into the causes of agricultural distress and seek their remedies one by one if we want to improve our finances and the conditions of our Agriculturists. One of the causes which spoiled the foreign markets of our agricultural raw products was the exchange policy of the Imperial Government consisting in linking of the rupee to sterling and fixing of one shilling six pence ratio to a rupee. The Ottawa Pact followed in the footsteps of this exchange policy and gave a death blow to the export trade of our Province. A radical change in the exchange policy of the Government is absolutely essential in order to give relief to the agriculturists."

Proceeding Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah hoped that the Government would take suitable measures to provide them with favourable arrangements for the consumption of raw cotton after the expiry of the three years agreement with Japan. While noting with satisfaction the strong representation made by the local Government to the Government of India on the subject of continuing the present import duty on wheat he hoped the Government of India would concur with their view and take steps accordingly. He also urged the lowering of railway freights which would considerably facilitate the export of wheat and cotton from Punjab.

FUNCTION OF RAILWAYS.

He added: "If the railways of our country are not going to provide us with the facilities required of them in promoting the trade of the country, then, I believe, they fail in the very object for which they were started and the huge capital raised for their construction is lost for ever. The success or failure of our railways should be judged not with reference to the amount of salaries and allowances paid to their high officials, but with reference to the facilities they provide for a cheap transport of the goods of the country. When the rates of all other commodities in the country have fallen so low, there is no reason why the rates of the railway companies should not be lowered proportionately.

"I may further point out that a good deal of saving can be made by the railway companies by immediate Indianisation of the superior staff and lowering of the scale of their salaries and other allowances. Let us hope that the railway board and the North Western Railway will soon realise the gravity of the situation caused by the high scale of freight charges and will agree to lower the rates at a very early date.

"Another important question connected with the improvement of the finances of the Provincial Government is that of overhauling our present system of land revenue and introducing necessary improvements in it. The scheme of sliding scale of assessment is no doubt a little improvement upon the existing system but it is yet too early to say how far it will give relief to the Zamindars. The Government should, in my opinion, adopt a bold policy in order to bring the revenue system on the same lines as in the advanced countries of the West.

HELP VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

After referring to the measures taken by the Government to ameliorate the condition of the ryots he said, "But I must point out that while all these measures have their relative importance in the great task of the uplift of our poverty-stricken masses, I believe that their real salvation will come only by the introduction of small industries and subsidiary occupations which should bring some income to them, however small, and engage the spare time of the agriculturists during certain parts of the year when the field operations are suspended temporarily as a matter of course. A small beginning has already been made in this direction and a few small industries are being introduced in the villages. But a real success in this undertaking cannot be achieved without special measures being adopted by the Government. A systematic research and investigation into the numerous kinds of small industrial occupations that can be successfully introduced in different parts of the province, must be conducted side by side with the arrangements for introducing such industries amongst the villagers. Special arrangements should also be made for marketing of the manufactured articles, somewhat on the same lines as those prevalent in Japan where the officers of a central Agency directly approach the people in the villages to deliver raw stuff to them and receive their manufactured articles, so that the villagers have not to bother with the problem of selling their goods at favourable prices. It will be advisable to constitute a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to help and advise the Commissioner of Rural Reconstruction in this matter.

STATE MUST AID.

'The State Aid to Industries Act which has recently been passed is also expected to render great assistance to our industries provided that large funds are made available for giving necessary assistance as provided in the Act. The Department of Industries of the Government of the Punjab will have to be greatly strengthened and its activities will have to be multiplied before we can hope for a complete industrialisation of our rural areas. I trust that our provincial as well as Central Governments will realise their responsibilities in this matter and will devote their serious attention to the development of industries.

He was sorry that no satisfactory action had yet been taken by the Government with regard to remedying the difficulties of Indians abroad and added that there was no justification for granting privileges of trade and other things in this country to the citizens of those countries where Indians are denied similar privileges.—A. P.

TRAINING GIRLS IN HOUSECRAFT

Lady Willingdon Lays Foundation Of New Model Cottage

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The Countess of Willingdon laid the foundation-stone of the new Model Cottage, to be known as Lady Willingdon Cottage, in the new premises of the Lady Irwin College for Women in the Flagstaff House (the Commander-in-Chief's old residence), which has been given to the College by the Government.

Mrs. Rustamji Faridoonji, in requesting Her Excellency to lay the foundation-stone, said that the chief aims of the College were to train women to be capable wives and mothers and useful members of society and to train them to be teachers of domestic science subjects in girls schools. She said that in this model home girls would do everything. They would prepare budgets and learn how to make eight annas do the work of a rupee.

Donations of Rs. 1,000 each from Her Excellency and the Maharani of Travancore, who was also present, were announced.—A. P.

Our Karnatak Letter

DISTRESS IN SAUMDATTI TALUKA

Peasants Appeal To Commissioner For Redress

(From Our Correspondent).
BELGAUM, (By Mail).

In spite of repeated requests from the Rayats of the Saumdatti Taluk (Belgaum District) for remission of land revenue, it is now understood that the village officers have been asked to collect the full assessment for the current year. The peasants are reported to have appealed to the Commissioner for redress.

The Bijapur District Board voted Rs. 500 during its budget session last week to encourage physical culture in the District. The Board it is understood is considering the feasibility of opening a number of physical training classes throughout the district.

A fatal motor accident is reported to have happened near Rampur where the motor car of Mr. Desai of Tallur dashed against a woman who succumbed to her injuries. Mr. Desai was on his election tour, canvassing votes for the D. L. B.

JAWAHAR WILL INFUSE NEW SPIRIT IN COUNTRY

Carry Out Constructive Work And Strengthen Hands Of Congress

"We are lucky this year, in having Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to preside over the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress. There cannot be any doubt that Pt. Jawaharlal will infuse a new spirit into the Congress and through it into the country" observed Mr. S. A. Brelvi, after unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

The occasion was the monthly flag salutation ceremony. The Provincial Congress Committee authorities had erected a new flag-post which stands more than 25 feet above the Congress House. Besides a gathering of Congressmen, Messrs. S. K. Patil and Ganpathishanker Desai, General Secretaries, were present on the occasion. The volunteers of the Bombay National Guards in their uniforms, looked the perfect soldiers of Swaraj, when they saluted the tri-colour. The members of the Gandhi Seva Sena, in their orange-coloured sarees, sang the National Anthem, while others stood to attention and paid their homage to the flag.

SYMBOL OF FREEDOM.

After unfurling the tri-colour, Mr. S. A. Brelvi addressed those present. He said that the National Flag was the symbol of their Independence and their national honour. All the independent nations of the world had their own flag and honoured and revered it more than anything else and were prepared to make every sacrifice for protecting it. The flag salutation ceremonies were intended to show that Indians were not lagging behind other nations in her homage to the flag of the country and were prepared to make every sacrifice for winning the freedom of the country of which it was the symbol.

Continuing, Mr. Brelvi said that a very important event of the year was coming within a few days. The Lucknow Congress was bound to be a very important one in view of the important nature of the resolutions that were coming up for discussion. It was their great fortune, that this year Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru would be presiding over the Congress session. The speaker had no doubt that Pt. Nehru would infuse a new life into the Congress movement.

Referring to the Delhi decisions of the Working Committee he said that they were very important decisions, which the Congress would be asked to approve. He referred to the one about establishing closer contact with the workers and peasants. The Working Committee had also decided that Congressmen should capture legislatures in all the provinces but they had kept open the question of office acceptance, which would come up for final decision at Lucknow. As they had to capture the largest possible number of seats in the Legislature they must see that every one who had a vote had his name registered on the voters' roll.

STRENGTHEN HANDS OF CONGRESS

The speaker referred to the A.P. report from Delhi about certain Congressmen suggesting a Truce for five years to allow the new Viceroy and Britain an opportunity to prove that the new Constitution was a genuine advance. Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress had promptly contradicted the report. No Congressman would accept such a Truce, but the Congress was always prepared for a Truce with honour which implied acceptance by Government of the National Demand and the substitution of the new constitution by one approved by the Congress.

Side by side with the Council-entry programme, the Congress had formulated a Constructive Programme, to be carried out outside the Councils. The speaker felt confident that Congressmen would carry out the constructive programme and thus strengthen the hands of the Congress.

WORK AHEAD.

Mr. S. K. Patil, while thanking Mr. Brelvi on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said that a very important event of the year was just ahead. He referred to the National Week, which he said was the one week in the year when Congress propaganda was carried on in every nook and corner of the country. It was then that Congress workers enrolled thousands of Congress members. It had been a coincidence, which had never happened before, that the Congress session was being held during the National Week and most of the Congress workers would be at Lucknow. The speaker, however, was sure that there would be thousands of Congress workers who might not get an opportunity to go to Lucknow and would remain behind in their places and work in the National Week. He appealed to the citizens of Bombay and the Congress workers in particular to enroll themselves as Congress members in their thousands. He was sure that nothing would please Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru more than to see that thousands and thousands of people had become Congress members.

DELHI RESOLUTIONS AND LUCKNOW'S DUTY

Flag Salutation At Lal Baug

A large gathering mainly of the working class witnessed an impressive flag salutation on Sunday morning on the Lal Maidan, Lal Baug. The occasion was the monthly flag salutation organised by the F Ward District Congress Committee.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar who unfurled the tricolour in the absence of Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, spoke on the importance of the occasion. The Lucknow Congress Session would soon be upon the country, he said, and these momentous decisions would be taken. The most important question that agitated the country at the moment was the question of ministerial offices under the New Constitution. In fact the question revolved into this: whether they were going to hold aloft the flag they were saluting by determined opposition to the Constitution, or whether they were going to lower it by agreeing to work it by accepting offices, for acceptance of offices amounted to acquiescence in it. He then showed how harmful it would be for the country if Congressmen became ministers. He strongly advocated non-acceptance of offices and appealed to the working class to strengthen the Congress by joining it in large numbers and thus influence its policies and programmes.

VITAL DECISIONS.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami explained to the audience the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee at Delhi. The resolution which sought to effect a new orientation in the structural and organisational part of the Congress by effecting drastic Constitutional amendments to enable the masses of the country to influence Congress policy and actively participate in its activities, he said, was the most important. That was the point that the Congress Socialist Party had been urging on the Congress leadership for all these months.

WANTED ECONOMIC BASE.

Welcome as the decisions were, continued the speaker, some of them still required further elucidation. How did the Congress Cabinet propose to make it possible for the masses,—the workers and peasants, to influence Congres policy and participate in its activities more and more? The resolution of the Working Committee was silent on that. It was time that this point was definitely tackled and a decision taken on it. The Socialists attached great importance to it. They had already placed before the Congress and the country their programme and method. It was only when the Congress included in its programme the daily struggles of the working class and the peasantry that it could attract these classes towards it and its activities more and more. That would require the adumbration of an economic basis for the political struggle.

It was, therefore, up to the Congress to draw up a programme which would reflect the mass discontent and base its activities to further and programme. He hoped that under the direction of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru such a programme would be chalked out.

As regards the question of acceptance of ministerial offices under the new Constitution, the speaker said that, so far as the Congress was concerned, the question never arose. For a country struggling to be free, there was only one course and that was concentrated and determined opposition to the constitution.

LABOUR AND CONGRESS.

Mr. V. B. Karnik said that organised labour in India had decided to co-operate with the National Congress in the struggle for freedom. It was only when the working class participated in the national struggle that it could effectively influence and even mould Congress policy and bring a new ideology for the basis of the political struggle. He also condemned the move to accept Ministerial offices under the new constitution as that would lead to the liquidation of the struggle for Independence. He declared that Legislative activity should be only complementary to the struggle of the masses outside. It was therefore, necessary that the Congress programme should be built upon the basis of the daily struggles of the masses.

NOT COMMONSENSE.

Mr. D. D. Wadia did not see much commonsense in refusing to accept offices when once they decided to enter the legislatures. He did not attach much importance to the controversy as he thought that for a subject people, there was only the question of how to win freedom. He strongly advocated Swadeshi as a potent weapon in their struggle.

Mr. L. V. Kondaye was also of the opinion that there was no meaning in not accepting offices after entering the Legislatures. It was better if they boycotted the legislatures altogether. But since that was out of question, they should not prevent Congressmen from accepting Ministerships. Then they could always keep a watch over them and bring them to account if those Congress ministers deviated from the Congress principles.

The function then terminated.

God-Speed To National Guards

"I know that you are a body of well-disciplined and very well-equipped volunteers. You have been doing good work since the inception of your corps. Yours has been the only volunteer organisation in the city, which is organised on non-communal lines."

"I have heard that you are going to Lucknow to help in the volunteer organisation as well as work during the Congress session, I have no doubt that you will acquit yourself very well and bring credit to Bombay."

Thus observed Mr. S. A. Brelvi, addressing the Bombay National Guards on Sunday morning at the Congress House, where an Inspection Parade was held. Mr. Brelvi, Messrs. S. K. Patil and G. N. Desai, General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, inspected the members of the Guards, who are proceeding to Lucknow next week. There was a March Past, when Mr. Brelvi took the salute.

Addressing the Guards Mr. Brelvi said that he was aware of the good work the National Guards had been doing. Most of them were either officers or volunteers in the Volunteer Organisation during the Bombay Congress session the success of which was to no small extent due to the work of the volunteers. Being members of a well-disciplined and very well-equipped body of National Volunteers, he was sure they would be the premier volunteer organisation in the city of Bombay.

Mr. Brelvi wished the National Guards, who are proceeding to Lucknow all success. With their experience and training, there was no doubt they would acquit themselves very creditably. They had for the President of the Congress, a man who was very kind but very strict in exacting work. He hoped that the Guards would continue their good work with greater success.

MARCH AHEAD UNDER JAWAHAR'S LEAD

Nagindas Master Urges Steaming Up Constructive Work

Unfurling the tri-colour at Kalbadevi on Sunday, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, president of the C Ward District Congress Committee, said that this was the last salutation under the auspices of the District Congress Committee functioning under the old constitution. The new committee would be elected under the new constitution.

JAWAHAR'S LEAD.

Mr. Nagindas referred to the coming session of the Congress at Lucknow where important resolutions would be passed and momentous decisions would be taken. It was time that the present stagnation should end and an active Congress programme was formulated. Under the popular presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress would, every body expected, take further long strides towards her goal, and every Congress worker and every Congress-minded citizen,—there were millions of them,—would make their own contribution towards it.

All the world over, the struggle for freedom was intensively going on and it was upto Indians to see that they did not lag behind. While the parliamentarians were achieving great success in the legislature and it was certain, would further do more splendid and effective work, the constructive work, and work outside legislatures must be of greater importance and he expected that this year much work of real value would be done.

HANUMAN VYAYAM PRASARAK MANDAL

AMRAOTI, (By Mail.)

The Secretary, H. V. P. Mandal, writes:—

A physical training class is to be conducted in the Hanuman Vyayam Mandir commencing from the 1st of May, to 1st of June this year. The curriculum of the whole training is divided into 3 years. In the course of the first year, wrestling, malkhamb, spear, lathi, Lezim, Indian clubs, Dandbaithaks, Swedish drills, Scouting, Elementary Military training and such other allied subjects are taught. Lectures on First Aid, Civics, Hygiene, etc., will also be delivered.

Similarly a Military training class, will be held from the 15th of May to 1st of June. The full course of the training of this class is of 3 years which includes platoon drill, Company drill, Aiming, Firing, Field Signalling, Reconnaissance, Field tactics, and many other subjects. Lectures also will be delivered on the allied subjects.

These classes are meant mainly for outsiders.

No fees are charged for the training.

Boarding and establishment charges for the Physical training class will be Rs. 16 and those for the Military training class will be Rs. 11. No candidate will be allowed to join both the classes.

Candidates should send a 3/4 annas postal stamp and ask for circular No. 2 which contains detailed information about syllabus of training, form of application, rules, expenses, etc. Application for admission to the Physical Training Class and the Military Training Class must reach this office on or before the 20th of April and 10th of May respectively.

TRAINING OF A JOURNALIST

SIR STANLEY REED'S INTERESTING LECTURE AT PRESSMEN'S "AT HOME"

The relative importance of the main branches of journalism and the requisite qualifications for the aspirant to every branch were outlined by Sir Stanley Reed on Sunday evening.

The occasion was an "At Home" given to Sir Stanley by the Journalists' Association of India at the Carnaglia's. Over seventy journalists including eight editors were present.

Sir Stanley Reed who addressed the members of the Journalists' Association of India at the Cornaglia on Sunday evening.

WHO IS A JOURNALIST?

"The Training of the Journalist" was the subject of the evening. Sir Stanley, opening his address, asked what was meant by a 'Journalist'? When one talked about law or medicine, one spoke in a language which connoted a certain method of training and a certain standard of achievement. But it was the misfortune of the profession of Journalism that even a man who wrote a two-line paragraph in an obscure paper could call himself a Journalist. And when one talked about Journalism, what branch of it did he refer to? An attempt to lay down a general standard of training for a reporter, sub-editor, special correspondent or news-editor would land one in a tissue of absurdities. Sir Stanley confined his remarks to his own experience as the view of the different branches was shaped by one's own environment and experience.

DREAM OF THE NEW ENTRANTS

Every young man, went on Sir Stanley, who entered journalism entered it seriously dreaming of some day when he would be carrying the editor's baton in his knapsack. And there were various views of the qualifications for an editor. There were editors—and the speaker gave examples and explained in detail—who were very good leader-writers while others, though they could not write a paragraph, were successful because of their mastery of newspaper technique. Sir Stanley advised the audience to read the life of Scott, an ex-editor of the "Manchester Guardian".

HOW TO RECRUIT

To rise to the highest post journalism could give and to fill it with dignity one had to pass through the very first stage. And there were two ways of recruiting men to the profession. By far the better of the two was the old system of taking up apprentices and training them up for a few years. Experience and practical knowledge were often acquired by this class of men. Another way was to draft young men direct from the Universities or Colleges, but often these remained amateurs.

The first step in journalism was, continued Sir Stanley, reporting; and reporting brought the aspiring journalist wide and first-hand knowledge of men and things. The Chief Reporter and the News Editor were by far the most important men in a newspaper. Sir Stanley thought that for a good reporter a good knowledge of shorthand was essential. The standard of reporting in Bombay, remarked Sir Stanley, was high.

The next step was the Sub-Editor, and Sir Stanley doubted whether any man could really be a good Sub-Editor unless he had been a reporter, because he had to correctly assess the value of the news. This was the most dangerous branch in a newspaper office.

TWO QUALIFICATIONS

Journalism was largely a matter of psychology, asserted Sir Stanley. Two qualifications were absolutely necessary for the journalist—the first was that he should take active interest in the things around him: there was nothing too small or too big for a journalist. The second was that the writer should have absolute confidence in what he wrote. "I will be heard" must be his motto. A journalist should refuse to pen anything in which he himself put no faith.

Sir Stanley replied to questions that were put to him after the address.

Mr. B. G. Horniman thanked Sir Stanley for his interesting lecture and gave in brief his reminiscences as an apprentice and held that it was the best system for training young men into journalism. Short-hand was not necessarily requisite qualification for a reporter. He agreed with Sir Stanley that an editor should pass through the various stages.

THE INDIAN STANDARD.

In winding up the day's function Mr. K. Natarajan, who presided, said that standards in journalism differed in each country. He referred to what he saw in America where he had met several journalists who formed the Brain-Trust of President Roosevelt. Proceeding he said that in India the position was very different. The profession had still to develop a standard of its own. Moreover the Indian journalist was in a peculiar position. At any time he may be called upon to take the responsibilities of a statesman. The policy he advocated might be thrust upon him to be worked out. Hence he had to be very cautious, for his function was not merely to give direction and even a lead. In the circumstances, it was futile to compare the standards of one country and another where the settings were dissimilar and conditions different. He thanked Sir Stanley for his interesting lecture and hoped that he would again meet them when he returned to India next year.

The function then terminated.

CALCUTTA MAJOR FOUND DEAD

Tragic Scene In Taj Mahal Hotel Room

Major George Bispham of Calcutta, who came to Bombay on Saturday was found dead in a room on the third floor of the Taj Mahal Hotel, early Sunday morning.

The cause of death is not known.

It appears Major Bispham retired for the night at about 1-30 on Sunday morning, asking the waiter to bring him his morning coffee at 7 o'clock.

When the waiter called at his room, there was no response. On opening the door, the waiter found the Major lying stretched on the floor and life was extinct.

The police were sent for and the body was later removed to the Morgue for inquest.

S. I. CO-OP. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY

Registrar Lays Foundation-Stone For Building

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Registrar of Co-operative Societies laid the foundation-stone of the new building of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd. Matunga.

Mr. C. K. Laxminarayan, President of the Society, welcoming the guests, said that the Society which had been founded in 1923 was progressing satisfactorily. It had now a membership of 707 and had done business to the extent of Rs. 90,000.

Mr. Punjabi said that the first requirement of a Co-operative Society was the spirit of sacrifice on the part of the members who were charged with carrying on the work of the Society. In many cases individualism bordering on egoism had led to disaster. He urged upon the members to think well before choosing their committee members, but once they were chosen to give them full liberty and not to worry them with pin-pricks.

Then the guests went in procession to the plot close by where the foundation-stone was duly laid.

With a vote of thanks the function terminated.

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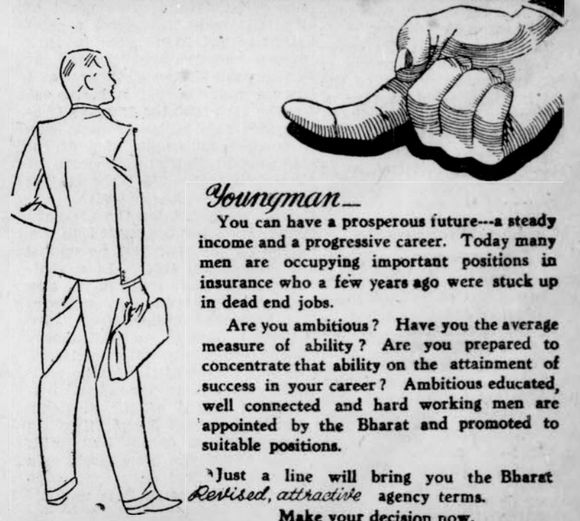

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NO HALF-WAY HOUSE FOR CONGRESSMEN

Office Acceptance Means Working Of Reforms, Says Kamaladevi

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chottopadhyaya, presiding over the Bezwada Anti-Constitution Conference:—

"When a country has its power of deciding its political destiny taken out of its hands, the course of its history becomes beset with many thorny problems, not the least of them being that of labouring under forms of Government unsuited to its needs and also positively dangerous to its very existence. India to-day faces one such crisis in the shape of a Constitution that is being forced upon her against her will or desire.

"The new Constitution has been obviously designed to strengthen and perpetuate the imperialist hold on the country. When the people of a country begin to be feverishly restless and the masses show signs of sullen discontent, imperialism scents danger and it immediately thinks of palliatives such as will cool the rising temper of the nation.

"Acceptance for the purpose of rejection is a mere camouflage. Let us honestly admit that acceptance of Office means working the Constitution and let us examine the full implications of this step. The Congress stands for 'Furna Swaraj' or complete independence. The Bombay Congress, therefore, naturally declared in favour of rejection of the Constitution, though it left the word undefined.

"Acceptance of office involves many political principles. It denies the principle of self-determination, and acknowledges the self-arrogated right of the British Parliament to dictate to India its political destiny. The issue before us is whether the Congress is to stand for complete independence —or depart from this basic principle on which the strength and the prestige of the Congress rests.

"To say that the logical end of entering legislatures, is acceptance of Office, is giving to these mock parliamen's an importance and a significance they do not possess. They have been given to us as toys are given to sulky children to distract their attention and divert their energy from the main issue. Elections and the Legislatures are only useful as effective platforms for propaganda—not for the achievement of any redress of our grievances.

CLEAR DUTY.

"The clear duty before the Congress, therefore, is to adhere to the rejection of the constitution and give its undivided attention to preparing the country for freedom by organising the masses on the basis of their economic demands arising out of their day to day struggles. These demands should form the basis of the election propaganda because Parliamentary activity should be linked up with the mass organisational work and be supplementary to it. The mass demands, economic as well as political, should be pressed forward on the floor of the Legislatures as well, not with any illusion of gaining concessions but to propagate them and to expose the hollowness and the futility of these bodies. The future is in the hands of the masses of India".

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BIG LEAD FOR BOMBAY

Kalapesi Works Havoc With Leather In Fight For Ranji Trophy

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 29.

In cloudy weather Madras continued their first innings on the third day of the final of Cricket Championship of India for Ranji Trophy on the Ferozeshah Kotla ground. Krishnaswami and Gopal resumed to the bowling of Kalapesi and Vajifdar. Only four runs had been added to the overnight total, when Gopal was caught in the slips by Merchant in the second over off Kalapesi. It was a good third wicket stand which carried the score from 24 to 103. Krishnaswami, however, continued his bright innings in partnership with Ramsingh.

SPECTACULAR PLAY.

After a number of bowling changes Mehta was placed in place of Jamshedji and in the very first ball he brought to a close the brilliant career of Krishnaswami at the wicket by having him caught by Baporia at short leg. The unfortunate part of it was that it was a bad ball to which Krishnaswami succumbed. The ball was pitched short which Krishnaswami hit hesitantingly to leg. Baporia who is ever alert in the field, rushed at it; but the ball, bumped off his hand. He, however, held it again. In his stay at the wickets for 190 minutes in which he scored 77, Krishnaswami gave only one difficult chance behind the wicket at 11. He, however, played spectacular cricket.

FAST SCORING.

Ramsingh was associated by Baliah, both scoring fast. In the first ball off Mehta, Ramsingh hit him for four and again sent him to the ropes in the third delivery. At 18 he gave a chance which was not accepted. Baliah also played a forceful game, driving, Wadkar sending two maiden overs, while on the other end Kalapesi relieved Mehta.

The change resulted in keeping down the runs. Kalapesi in the next over did not keep his length and a full toss from him was sent to the ropes by Baliah. Merchant relieved Vajifdar and in the first ball of the second over sent away Ramsingh who was beautifully held by Mehta at silly point.

Gopalan began with a single off Kalapesi, but the partnership was dissolved for an addition of two runs. Baliah being held at square leg for 29. Gopalan and Uttappa were batting when lunch interval arrived.

BIG LEAD FOR BOMBAY.

The Madras first innings closed at 14-03 hours at 268. They are thus 116 runs behind Bombay in the first innings. Madras on the whole put up a fairly good display, but they have given their opponents a big lead. Gopalan and Uttappa carried the lunch score to 219, when Uttappa was held behind the wicket by Hindlekar off Vajifdar. Merchant was replaced by Kalapesi on the road end. Ramanathan joined Gopalan, but the latter was also dismissed by Kalapesi for the addition of nine runs. Gopalan was well held by Khot at fine leg. This was Kalapesi's fifth victim. Both bowlers were keeping good length.

To begin with Chari who now partnered Ramanathan felt a little uncomfortable on Kalapesi's inswingers, but soon after he opened out and with four off Vajifdar saved his side from a follow on. Scoring was again very slow.

DOUBLE CHANGE.

Double change was rung when Merchant came in place of Kalapesi and Wadkar relieved Vajifdar. With a single off Merchant Ramanathan registered 25. In the next ball Ramanathan gave a difficult catch to Kadri at mid on which was not accepted. Both batsmen played very cautious cricket. Two overs later Merchant was taken away in favour of Khot, while Jamshedji was put in charge of the attack at the other end. The change proved fruitful when Khot dissolved the partnership, having Ramanathan caught by Kalapesi in the slips for 20, Ramchandra was out in the second ball off Jamshedji for a single. The innings thus came to a close after the four hours' batting.

Bombay's Second Venture

Bombay began disastrously in their second innings, losing three precious wickets within half an hour for a paltry 17—Hindlekar at 7; Kadri at 10; Mehta at 17. It was the fourth wicket partnership between Merchant and Baporia which stopped the rot and carried the score to 43 at the close of the third days' play. Bombay have, however, the initial advantage of being in possession of 116 runs, which lead they have taken over Madras as a result of the first innings.

BOWLING SUCCESSES.

Ramchandra who was bowling from the pavilion end sent two maiden overs and in the third and fourth overs dismissed Hindlekar and Kadri with excellent balls which completely beat the batsmen who were out exactly in similar way. The batsmen played quite straight, but the ball slightly swung in, taking the leg wicket. Ramchandra's analysis at this time was 4/2/4/2. Gopalan had also had his share from the City End. He had Mehta out 1-b-w for a duck. Bowling change was made at 29, when Ramsingh was brought in place of Ramchandra after the latter had bowled ten overs. Ramsingh also appeared to be in excellent form, forcing Baporia to give a chance in the slips at 9 which was missed by Ramaswami. Ramchandra's analysis at the close of the day was 10/4/16/2 and Gopalan's 13/4/17/1.

It has rained since the close of to-day's game and sky is still overcast. Weather conditions may quite change the aspect of the game to-morrow.

MADRAS 1ST INNINGS.

Thyegarajan b Kalapesi	1
Ramswami b Kalapesi	10
Krishnaswami c Baporia b Mehta	77
Gopala, c Merchant, b Kalapesi	33
Ramsingh c Mehta b Merchant	32
Falial c Baporia b Kalapesi	29
Gopalan, c Khot, b Kalapesi ..	18
Uttappa, c Hindlekar, b Vajifdar	13
Ramanathan, c Kalapesi, b Khot	20
Chari (not out)	20
Ramchandra, c Patel, b Jamshedji	1
Extras	14
Total	268

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	33	11	92	5
Vajifdar	21	10	29	1
Merchant	19	8	27	1
Wadkar	10	3	18	0
Jamshedji	15	0	56	1
Baporia	1	0	5	1
Khot	4	0	5	1
Mehta	5	0	22	1

City Taxi Drivers' Firm Resolve

Decide Not To Submit Cabs For Police Inspection On April 1

At the urgent extra-ordinary general meeting of the Taxi Drivers' of Bombay held in the Jinnah Hall on Sunday afternoon, a momentous decision in the annals of the Taxi Transport of Bombay was taken.

It was unanimously decided not to submit the taxis for inspection on April 1st when it falls due, unless the four anna rate per mile is conceded in place of the six anna rate proposed by the Commissioner. This decision, however, did not bang the door against further negotiations.

A Council of Action was formed with powers to coopt and the police action in confiscating the permit of the Union President was characterized as victimization and a demand was made for the return of the permit.

The meeting was called consequent to a special resolution of the Managing Committee of the Union held on a previous date. About 300 taxi (owner) drivers mustered strong. The afternoon must have been a difficult one for the taxi-minded public on Sunday, when a fleet of taxis lined the Vithalbhai Patel Road, near the Congress House.

The following is the resolution consequent to which the meeting was called.

"That the Managing Committee of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union resolves that while the Union sticks to its demand for Four Anna rate and shall continuously agitate for the same, the question whether from 1st of April next, the cars should be submitted for Passing or not at the required rate of Six annas per mile, should be left open for discussion and decision to the general body of the Union at its Extraordinary General Meeting."

Mr. Liyaquat Hussain, the President of the Union presided over the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the resolutions passed at the meeting:—

"This meeting of the Taxi-(owner) Drivers Union resolves that whereas the Police Commissioner has remained obdurate in his misconception that taxis could not be run at annas four a mile; and whereas the Taxi Drivers are too poor to raise a fund sufficient to guarantee effective procedure in the High Court; and whereas the existing constitution has, unreasonably allowed, arbitrary powers to the Police Commissioner refuse to get their taxis passed from April 1, next till the Union demand is conceded."

COUNCIL OF ACTION.

This extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union resolves that as the Union is faced with the Police Commissioner's opposition, all taxi (owner) drivers should refuse to get their cars passed and their meters readjusted to the new scale and a Council of Action be appointed with power to co-opt. It further resolves that while carrying on its work through the above Council it should always be prepared to keep its door open for negotiation with the Commissioner, should he desire to enter into the same on the question of rate. This meeting of the Taxi (Owner) Drivers Union condemns the action of victimization of the President of the Union at the hands of the Police Inspector of Motor Vehicles Department, and requests the Police Commissioner to investigate the matter and return the permit of the President at once.

This meeting of the Taxi (Owner) Drivers Union authorizes the Home Member to transfer the amount of money collected for the proposed High Court case to the Corpus of the Union Fund to be utilized towards the legal defence whenever the need arose.

ONLY PROTEST, NO STRIKE.

After the passing of the resolutions Mr. Liyaquat Hussain, who presided at the meeting, spoke. He said they were constrained to take the above decisions since they were not in a position to accede to the Commissioner's order, owing to the exacting conditions of their trade. Their action was not a strike. It was only a legitimate expression of their protest.

Besides they were responding to the public demand in their demand for the reduction of the rate to the four-anna one. Why should the Police Commissioner refuse the public demand and their (Union) demand?

The meeting lasted three hours after which it terminated amidst enthusiastic scenes.

STATUE FOR KING GEORGE AT INDIA'S CAPITAL

Viceroy Opens Memorial Fund

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The Director of Public Information, has issued the following:—

His Excellency the Viceroy feels that in addition to any local memorials that are now being arranged in India, the outstanding reign of His Majesty the late King-Emperor should be commemorated by a suitable All-India Memorial to be erected in the Capital of the country. It may not be generally known that certain Ruling Princes had some time ago, at the suggestion of His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala, raised a fund for the erection of a stone statue of His late Majesty King George V in New Delhi, and Their Highnesses, who subscribed to that fund, have agreed that their contributions should now be handed over to the King George V Memorial Fund which His Excellency the Viceroy not intends to open, the objects of which are on a larger scale than those contemplated by Their Highnesses.

His Excellency has decided that the memorial should take the form of a bronze statue of His late Majesty with suitable surroundings to be erected in the middle of Princes' Place to the East of the War Memorial Arch.

It is hoped that rich and poor alike will contribute according to their means, so that the memorial may be representative of all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon have opened the fund with a subscription of Rs. 5,000.

Subscriptions which should be sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Viceroy's House, new Delhi, will be individually acknowledged.

RAMANUJAM SHIELD

Excelsior Qualify For Final

The Excelsior Club qualified for the final of the Ramanujam Badminton Challenge Shield Tournament by defeating, the Democrats by 29-19 and 29-12, after one of the finest matches witnessed in Bombay for years.

The weather was ideal for ball badminton on Sunday morning, when the first semi-final between the Democrats and Excelsior was played on the Tilaknagar grounds before a large holiday crowd of spectators. The match was characterised by vigorous smashes and quick exchanges throughout, and there was not one dull moment while it lasted.

Teamwork on both sides was excellent. While Doraiswami was as smart as ever at front, enlivening the game with his breezy hitting, Kandan at back shone with his tricky "twists" and battering shots. The outstanding player on the side of the losers was Gopalakrishnan, who maintained the attack from start to finish.

The second semi-final, between Malabar Star and Kalyan, will be played on Tuesday, March 31, the match commencing at 6-45 a.m. on the Tilaknagar grounds (opposite the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North).

FIRST AID CLASS FOR WORKERS

Will Be Opened On April 5 At Parel

Under the auspices of the Friendly Union and Ambulance Centre a special First Aid Class will be started from Sunday, 5th April, at 4 p.m. on the premises of the Parel Central Municipal Marathi School, behind Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, near Parel tram Terminus.

This is a special First Aid Class for Employees of Mills, Factories, Workshops as required by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

The lectures illustrated by diagram charts etc., etc., will be delivered by very experienced doctors and 'no fees' will be charged except cost of bandages, certificates and text books prescribed by St. John Ambulance Association.

Successful candidates will also be given St. John Ambulance Association's Certificates and those securing very good number of marks and standing 1st or 2nd will also be presented with Silver Medals or Prizes, whichever the Committee will decide.

Those requiring any further information are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association at Cusrow Baug Block No. D4.

WHAT COULD BE FAIRER!

WE WILL RETURN YOUR MONEY IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED AFTER USING SWASTIK KHUS SOAP

Khus has always been noted for its refreshing qualities and Swastik Khus Soap is a real boon these hot sticky days..... wonderfully refreshing and soothing. One box will convince you how good it is..... and remember..... if you are not completely satisfied we will refund your money.

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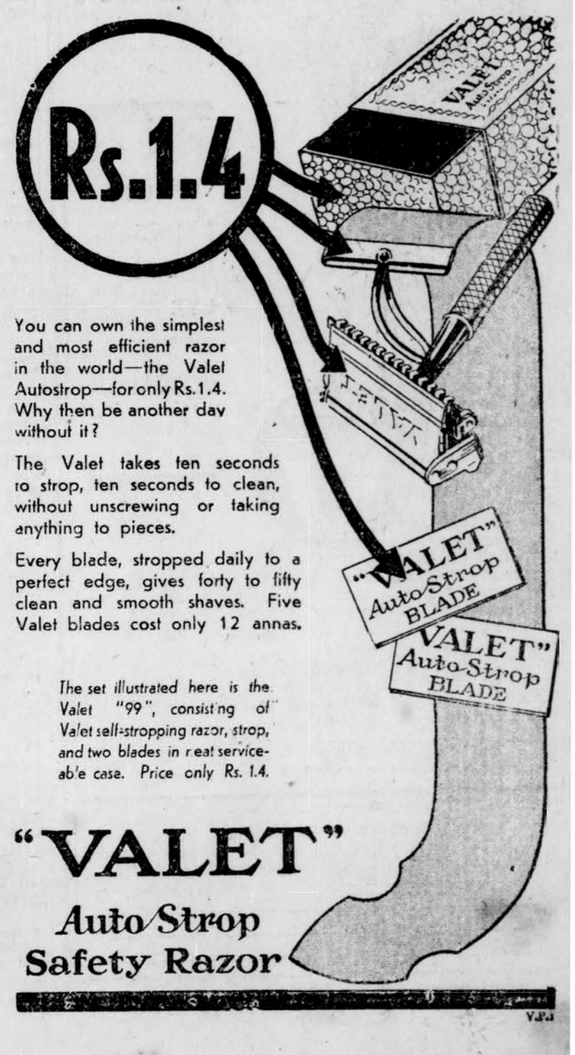

You can own the simplest and most efficient razor in the world—the Valet Autostrop—for only Rs.1.4. Why then be another day without it?

The Valet takes ten seconds to strop, ten seconds to clean, without unscrewing or taking anything to pieces.

Every blade, stropped daily to a perfect edge, gives forty to fifty clean and smooth shaves. Five Valet blades cost only 12 annas.

The set illustrated here is the Valet "99", consisting of Valet self-stropping razor, strop, and two blades in neat service-able case. Price only Rs. 1.4.

"VALET"
Auto Strop Safety Razor

Eradicate Canker Of Unemployment

Mr. Shantidas Askuran Asks Government To Make A Start

Speaking on the resolution moved by Mr. P. N. Sapru in the Council of State, recommending that the Government of India should take steps which would relieve unemployment among the educated classes in India, Mr. Shantidas Askuran said:—

I desire to support this resolution on one of the most vital questions of the day brought forward by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. P. N. Sapru. I am sure, that every member of this House, including, I venture to express the hope, the Hon' Members on the Government benches, is deeply concerned with the rapidly growing problem of unemployment among the educated classes in India. From the standpoint, of the non-official public, we feel strongly that this problem of unemployment should have been tackled long ago by the Government. As is shown by the Report of the Unemployment Committee presided over by the distinguished father of my Hon'friend, the mover of the resolution, almost every civilised country in the world has placed the solution of the problem of unemployment most prominently on its programme.

Poison To Community.

In my general speech on the budget in this House I quoted to the observations of His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, the Governor of the U. P. and of the Rt. Hon' Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru when they referred to this very problem of unemployment in the U. P. Legislative Council. I need hardly say that I fully endorse their wise observation that the life of the community is in danger of being poisoned by this problem being allowed to grow unchecked. I hope, that not only the Provincial Governments, but most of all, the Government of India itself, will realise that at the bottom of a great deal of the unrest in this country is the disappointment of the educated classes at being deprived of opportunities of living useful lives and earning their livelihood.

To the Government of India in particular, I would say that in the past there has been too little interest shown in dealing with the problem of unemployment. No one, least of all those who like myself are engaged in the business life of the country, can lend the slightest encouragement or approval to subversive movements which do no good to the country or to the Government. But, our complaint, and I think it is a legitimate one, is that, while the authorities have been compelled to take drastic action to suppress such movements, they have not gone further and attempted to diagnose the causes of this problem and much less endeavoured to remove them.

Make A Start

I sincerely trust that on this occasion the Government will not turn round and say what can we, as the Government of India, do to deal with the problem of unemployment. If they are really sincere and are determined to face this question boldly and squarely, they can, as other advanced countries have done, find an adequate solution. Let them appoint a committee to start with and have the question examined in all its aspects. I am certain, that a remedy can be found, provided that the Government will make up their mind to find the resources for the remedies that will be suggested.

The Commander-in-Chief in a recent speech on the floor of this House pleaded that a soldier is always outspoken and does not conceal his thoughts. I appreciate His Excellency's candour. But may I add that a business man too shares that quality with the soldier? His Excellency claimed that the army in India is maintained mainly for the purposes of internal security. Communal troubles there have been no doubt in recent years, adding their quota to the anxieties of the Government. But, recent pronouncements by men of the position of His Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Fazli-Hussain who led this House with marked ability for a period of five years, encourage us to hope that communal divisions in this country will soon give way to a regrouping of forces on a political and economic basis. Such a change will not only lead to healthy divisions in our public life, but will, I am sure, Sir, go far towards the solution of the communal problem.

Communal Unrest

At the same time, I would stress another aspect of the question. Much of the communal unrest can be traced to unemployment among our educated young men. If the Government of India, realising their responsibilities in the matter, will create new avenues of employment, I have no doubt that it will assist greatly in reducing the communal strain on our public life.

I am sure that no one on the Government benches will question the authority of the Simon Commission which made its report on Indian Reforms a few years ago. In Volume II on page 216 of the Report, there occurs a remarkable statement from which I take the liberty of quoting at some length: "Wise expenditure on social services and particularly on health and education should be remunerative in the sense of increasing the wealth-producing power and, therefore, the taxable capacity of a country. Security is, of course, essential, if production is to develop; but it cannot be claimed for expenditure on defence either that it is a mere redistribution of income or that it promotes productive efficiency. Indeed, economically speaking, it is the most burdensome form of expenditure, and this is particularly the case where as in the case of India, the Army contains a large element drawn from elsewhere. If, therefore, the high defence ratio in India Government expenditure is partly due to the low level of other expenditure, it remains a peculiarly burdensome one, and it would be seasonable to assume that, even if the total expenditure of India were increased, the burden would be more tolerable and more readily borne, provided this particular charge were diminished."

What Five Crores Can Do.

I would only add that nothing that has happened in this country since that Report was written can minimise the significance of these remarks which I have just quoted. A sum of five crores spent in remunerative ways for stimulating the nation-building departments of the State will lead to widespread contentment and guarantee internal security. In that way, I feel that military expenditure in this country can be reduced by an even greater sum, I am sure, Sir, that can be no two opinions on the relative merits of these two forms of expenditure—one remunerative and leading to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the other, burdensome and wasteful, and necessary only because of the existence of discontent.

In supporting this resolution I would like to ask one question: In a discussion on the problem of unemployment in Britain if the British Cabinet failed to respond to the demand for an adequate solution of the problem, how long would public opinion tolerate such a Government and what would be its fate at a general election? Sir, this administration is carried on in the name of the British people. Let it not be said, Sir, that they have one standard for the British people in their own country and another for us here.

COUNTRY LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN NASIK DIST.

Rs. 20,000 Increase In Licenses' Auction Sale

NASIK, (By Mail).

An increase of nearly Rs. 20,000 over last year's figures, has been recorded in the returns of the country liquor license auction sales for the district held recently. Although the figures for three shops in the Nasik City showed a fall of Rs. 5,000 as compared with the figures for 1935-'36, of Rs. 60,000 the licenses for the shops in the interior of the district fetched very high returns, the total amount being over Rs. 2,52,000 as against last year's Rs. 2,33,000.

The opium licenses dropped by Rs. 3,000, to a little over Rs. 41,000 while the hemp and other drugs showed an increase of nearly a thousand.—A.P.

East Meets West

WORK OF LONDON SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 21.

(By Air Mail).

"British Empire—conquered by arms. Hearts of the people won by Royalty. But intellect conquered by this school"

These were the words of Sir E. Denison Ross, popular director of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, when I met him at the annual dinner of the Union Society held at the Savoy Hoael on Thursday night under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler.

There were over 150 covers and the company was a distinguished one. We found ourselves in the midst of, amongst others, Sir Edward Maclagan, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Lady Ross, Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir, the Imam of Putney Mosque, His Excellency the Iranian Minister and Madame Ala, His Excellency the Saudi Arabian Minister, Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Sirdar and Sardarini Bahadur Mohan Singh, the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires and Madame Halki, Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rao, Dr. and Mrs. Shaki Mohemmedi, Mr. and Mrs. Isa Shaikh and Begum Hameed, the Dewan of Mongrol, Professor D. Varma and Mr. R. S. Nehra.

It was the tenth annual dinner of the Union and although I had been to St. James Palace earlier in the day I felt I was attending a real League of Nations meeting when I sat by the side of a South African student in the Savoy lounge. Practically all the nations, barring the United States, were represented at this dinner. There were Chinese students, followed by Africans, Persians, Arabs, Somalis, Turks, Egyptians, Germans, Albanians, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians and Japanese The gathering also included a large company of Indians—Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Christians and Parsees. For every one had looked forward to this dinner, which has now become a well-known feature of cultural life of this country.

The company felt honoured when His Excellecy the Iranian Minister proposed the toast of the School and the Union. It was a first rate after-dinner speech. He excused himself for being not prepared with any speech by transferring the blame on Herr Hitler. "I was determined to prepare myself with a fine speech, full of learned quotations with adequate amount of phrases and couplets. But .....", His Excellency paused and a few seconds later added ... "but Herr Hitler would have nothing of it. He occupied the demilitarised zone alsbald, I mean forthwith and I had to spend my time in St. James to have no time to prepare a speech for the benefit of this distinguished gathering. That is why you find me empty-handed and empty-headed to-night, without any fireworks to display. My shame is all the greater because last year you had most eloquent speakers in Sir Abdul Qadir and distinguished diplomat in the Egyptian Minister. However, the cause of international friendship and understanding at this time of world conflict and turmoil depends upon all of us and I feel so happy that we have been fortunate to have a school of this kind in London to foster a friendly spirit amongst all of us. It is so good to have a school where there are students of two hemispheres joined together in an attempt to create a better understanding between the East and the West."

His Excellency thought that was the most important thing to do. He was particularly anxious that Oriental psychology should be sooner understood in the West. "East and West shall meet—as they are meeting—" he added, "through your School. My great hope is that in the interest of this institution we shall have for many more years Sir Denison Ross as its director. He has made the School of intense and interesting study. By his ability, hard work, his great tact and knowledge of the world he has made the School a prosperous institution. He has added to the human knowledge by his contributions to cultural progress. As for the Union, let us remember union brings strength. So I wish it a great prosperity. I pray that Spring may usher in a period of prosperity for your Union and I beg to propose ladies and gentlemen, the Toast of the School and the Union."

Tribute To Sir Denison Ross.

Professor A. A. Puri, the Secretary of the Union, responded. Prof. Puri hails from Aligarh, where he is on the staff of the Aligarh University. He is a brilliant historian but he is still making further researches in history. Profesor Puri succeeded Sir Denison Ross as the Secretary of the Union, an office to which he has been unanimously elected. He is the first Indian to hold this office. He thanked the Iranian Minister for accepting their invitation to attend the dinner and to wish them prosperity in such felicitous words. Mr. Puri also paid a tribute to Sir Harcourt Butler who, he said, had started work years ago in the archives of the Government of India. "Sir Harcourt," Mr. Puri declared, "was responsible for the existence of Islamic College. That was achieved not by cannon or bullets but by intellectual understanding of human needs. There are certainly gems in the Indian Civil Service who have passed from Pechawar. Aligarh, Dacca, and Patna in creating a corporate life a true 'esprit de corps'. The other day I found Lord Lloyd paid a tribute to the renaissance inIndia. And I take this oppurtuinty to assert that this school of Oriental Studies has better vision, bigger and nobler purpose of creating better and lasting understanding betwen the East and the West. Laurels for this must, of course, go to Sir Denison Ross and Sir Harcourt Butler. Sir Denison is a great scholar who started work of the cataloguing of the great Oriental library of Bankipore and Bankipore will always remember him for that great monumental work of Sir Denison Ross."

Professor Puri took the opportunity of paying tribute to other Professors at the School and the Union staff. He was particularly grateful to Dr. Davis, Dr. Hyman, Sir Reginald Johnson Mr. Rosetti and Miss A. K. Lambton, who recently left for Persia to do research work.

Sir Denison Ross "toasted" the Guests. In doing so he thanked the distinguished guests who had responded to the invitation of the Union. His reference to Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rao was interesting. "I have been learning good Tamil from Mrs. Rama Rao who is sitting by my side. By now I have learnt a good deal from her ... has been brought up in the ... jab though speaks wonderful Tamil. As for Mr. Rama Rao, he holds a very nice soft billet he ever held in the Indian Civil Service and I am convinced that he invented the last Indian Round Table Conference." Then Sir Denison Ross thanked Mr. F. H. Brown, Secretary of the East India Association for the deep interest that he has been taking in the School, Mr. Brown", Sir Denison added 'is a League of Nations in diguise. If there is something good Brown recalls it if it is not good for Brown, I cannot think it is good for anyone else."

Sir Abdul Qadir responded to the toast. He quoted a Persian couplet which meant "coming here in one visit you have taken my heart, what will happen to me if I pay you another visit" That is what Sir Abdul Qadir thought had happened by the excellent speech of His Excellency the Persian Minister. "He has shown us," Sir Abdul added, "that brevity is the soul of wit." In paying his tribute to the School, Sir Abdul declared: "Here we have the nucleus and a great force to develop international feeling. We of the Orient in spite of our drawbacks and difficulties can still supply to the West many things that they sadly lack. We, in our way, in many respects are the salt of life even for this great West. We send you of the West the best salt of India, and I say your meetings will be very colourless if we are not there. You will look better by adopting some of the many lighter colours coming from the East. When any two people, when any two civilisations, and when any two cultures come together, the natural tendency is to bring them—the people—still closer in a better understanding. And from this point of view this School is making its contribution substantially.

Mr. M. Yunus, Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C. authorised an announcement that he would put a tablet in the Oriental Library of Bankipore as a mark of tribute to the great services rendered to Oriental research by Sir Denison Ross. The announcement was hailed with cheers.

POVERTY LEADS TO SUICIDE PACT?

RAWALPINDI. March 27.

Severe poverty is believed to have driven an entire family consisting of father, and three young daughters, to enter into a suicide pact.

The bodies of all the four were found lying a short distance apart on the Taxila-Havelian branch line between Haripur and Saraisaleh railway stations and were removed to Haripur for "post mortem".—A.P.

DACOITS' WAR ON MONEY-LENDERS

Armed Gang Decamps With Rich Booty

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 28.

Lucid details are available of an armed dacoity in the village Laman Lalian of Gurdaspur District on Wednesday. "Money-lenders have destroyed Zamindars we have come to loot one of that tribe" with this war cry thirty-five dacoits armed with deadly weapons mounted on camels and horses raided the village. Disguised as a marriage party the dacoits it is stated entered the village at dusk and ransacked the house of money-lender and are reported to have decamped with 480 tolas of gold and silver ornaments. The villagers, when they offered resistance, were kept at bay by a fusillade of shots fired in the air by dacoits.

The number of casualties is not known so far, but a young son of the money-lender who stubbornly resisted was killed.

"ISSUELESS" NAWAB'S SON'S CLAIMS TO ESTATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 27.

An interesting case of succession in which a centenarian appeared as witness is being heard by the Crown Grant Lands Section of the Revenue Department.

The facts of the case are that: Mir Vilayatali Khan has filed an application stating that he being the son of the late Nawab Ahmed Yar Jung is entitled to his father's estate. But the late Nawab, prior to his death, made a declaration that he was without issue. The complainant has now filed the case against his stepmother claiming his share. To support his claim he produced Mr. Mohamed Ali (105), the Qazi who performed the Nikha ceremony of the claimant's mother and the late Nawab.

The witness deposed that he was present at the birth of the claimant and also at the necessary ceremonies in connection therewith.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT DEPT.

Reserve Bank Considers Question Of Creation

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 27.

A meeting of the Central Board of Reserve Bank was held to-day, Sir Osborne-Smith, Governor, being in the chair. It is understood all Directors were present, except four and the items discussed were mostly of a routine nature.

It is further learnt that the question of creating an Agricultural Credit Department of the bank was discussed. In the absence of replies, from local Governments, except one, to the observations of Mr. Darling who had conducted special inquiry on agricultural indebtedness, it was decided to send a reminder to provincial administrations, to expedite their reply, so that the question of introducing legislation dealing with the subject might be taken up, as early as possible.

Khan Bahadur Syed Maratib Ali, one of the Directors of the Board was "At-Home" this afternoon to the Govenor, Deputy Governors and Directors of the Central Board.

ALL-INDIA KISAN CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, March 27.

The All-India Kisan Conference, which is to be held on April 11, at Motinagar, is expecting about 400 delegates from different provinces including the U. P. Mr. Mohanlal Goutam of Allahabad, who is the Organising Secretary of the Conference, paid a visit to Lucknow and supervised all the arrangements which are being made in connection with the Conference.

Intimation has been received that the Working Committee of the All-India Socialist Party will meet in Lucknow on April 6 to take final decision about the attitude the Party will like to adopt at the meeting of the Subjects Committee and the open session of the Congress.—United Press.

THE SWEET NOTES OF SILVER BELLS

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And makes fragrant your breath,
Tones your speech; During colds,
On dusty roads—in infectious surroundings,
There is nothing better than 'Lova.'

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FOR
Combined Round Tours over B. B. & C. I. and G.I.P. Railways Selected by Passengers Commencing and Terminating at Bombay
1st & 2nd Class:
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TICKETS will be issued from Thursday, 2nd April to Easter Monday the 13th April 1936 and will be available for Completion of the Return Journey upto Midnight of Monday, the 27th April 1936.

Further Particulars from any Station.

For Further Particulars, Apply to
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B.B.&C.I. Railway

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

A Photograph of the Caracol, Showing the Extent of the Excavation and the Preservation of the Buried Ruins of the Tower, Which Is Believed to Have Been Used as an Astronomical Observatory.

The "Caracol," a Maya Snaillike Tower of Mystery

How Archeologists Are Seeking to Solve the Baffling Enigma of One of the World's Strangest Stone Structures.

THE strange stone structure at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, designated as the "Caracol," is architecturally the most extraordinary of all the ancient Maya ruins known to archaeologists; it is also the most puzzling.

The Caracol consists of a circular tower of stone surmounting two rectangular platforms or terraces, also of stone.

To archeologists the Caracol has proved to be an enigma for they have been unable to decide with certainty what purpose it served, or its date. Some think that the tower was built for astronomical purposes.

This conjecture is based upon the fact that in a small chamber at the top of the tower, now almost demolished, there is a stone-lined passageway, two feet 10 inches high, and two feet three inches wide, looking due west to the horizon line. It has been suggested that this passage-way may have been used as a line of sight for determining the occurrence of the summer solstice and of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

Careful observations and measurements made by investigators of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, checked on successive years, show that the diagonal from the inner right jamb to the outer left jamb is the line on which the sun sets on March 21 and September 23, the dates when the sun apparently crosses the equator when going north and when returning south. These dates mark, respectively, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

The observations show, also, that the diagonal from the inner left jamb to the outer right jamb is within five degrees of the line on which the sun sets on June 22, the date of the summer solstice, i.e., the date when the sun in its apparent motion reaches its most northerly position.

Mr. Karl Ruppert of the Institution staff says that "the erection of the jambs in such a position as to secure these observations could hardly have been by chance. More likely it was planned and carefully thought out as the result of long observation of solar phenomena. If so, some observatory value must be attributed to the tower and passageway.

"It is possible that observations made at various times of the year may have been used by the priests or leaders in advising the people of the approaching seasons with regard to agricultural pursuits or religious or civil events. May it not also be within reason to suppose that the Caracol might have served as a military or civil watch tower, or for communication by means of signals with outlying settlements?"

Another Carnegie Institution archeologist, Mr. H. E. D. Pollock, develops the view that the circular structures of Yucatan, including the Caracol tower, are to be associated with the worship of Kukulcan, the Maya counterpart of Quetzalcoatl, the Mexican god of the wind, and that such buildings were inspired by the Mexican conception of Quetzalcoatl.

The Caracol is also a perplexing structure because archeologists have not been able to date it with certainty.

In 1923 Doctor Sylvanus G. Morley of the Institution's staff found a stone in a niche of the stairway leading to the upper terrace on which 132 hieroglyphs were inscribed. Although Doctor Morley has succeeded in deciphering a number of the glyphs there are inconsistencies in the results that deter him from drawing definite conclusions as to the dates actually recorded.

The tower itself rising originally to a height of about 43 feet and having a diameter of 36 feet at its base, rests directly upon a solid circular masonry platform which is centrally located with respect to the upper rectangular terrace. It consists of two concentric walls enclosing two vaulted chambers which surround, ring-like, a central pier containing a spiral stairway leading up to the small chamber at the top which is supposed to have been used for astronomical purposes.

The outer wall, having an average thickness of three feet, is pierced by four doorways, equidistantly placed. These face the four cardinal points nearly but not exactly. The inner wall, about 30 inches in thickness, also contains four doorways which though not quite equally spaced are nearly midway between those of the outer wall.

Two chambers concentrically placed around the central core of the tower are thus formed. The outer one has an average width of about five feet; the inner one is somewhat narrower. The core itself has an average diameter of a little more than seven feet. Both chambers are vaulted, the apex of the outer vault is about 26 feet above the floor while that of the inner chamber is four and one-half feet lower.

The spiral stairway winding counter clock-wise inside the central core of the tower is one of the remarkable features of the structure. Entrance is obtained through an opening in the masonry core about 12 feet above the floor. The stairway is very narrow and its ceiling very low, indeed it is barely large enough to permit passage of a person of medium size who must assume a stooping posture to get through.

It is the fancied resemblance of this winding stairway to a snail shell that is probably responsible for the name of the structure for "caracol" is the word for snail in the Spanish language.

The use of the Caracol by priests in the conduct of religious ceremonies is not incompatible with use for the making of observations on the movements of the heavenly bodies, according to Doctor A. V. Kidder. In point of fact, with the Maya, astronomy, astrology, geomancy, and religion were inextricably interwoven.

Since the entire fabric of Maya civilization rested upon agriculture, more especially the cultivation of maize, the religious practices of the people consisted largely of the worship of the personified elements and powers of nature as represented by innumerable gods of earth and sky.

In their efforts to placate the gods of the rain, of the soil, of the harvest, and to win their favor they turned for guidance to their priests to whom they attributed powers of divination. It was natural also for them to seek the advice of the priesthood as to propitious times for the sowing of seed and the harvesting of crops.

The priests, in turn, from very remote times had been accustomed to observing the motions of the sun and planets and recording their observations, but with varying degrees of accuracy. Out of centuries of such practices the astronomer-priests had evolved a system of notation which included the concept of zero and the positional value of numbers, and this a thousand years before these things were known in Europe.

Moreover, through their efforts a calendrical system was developed which students of the subject declare to be the greatest achievement in a pure reasoned science ever achieved by a people on tne cultural level of the Maya.

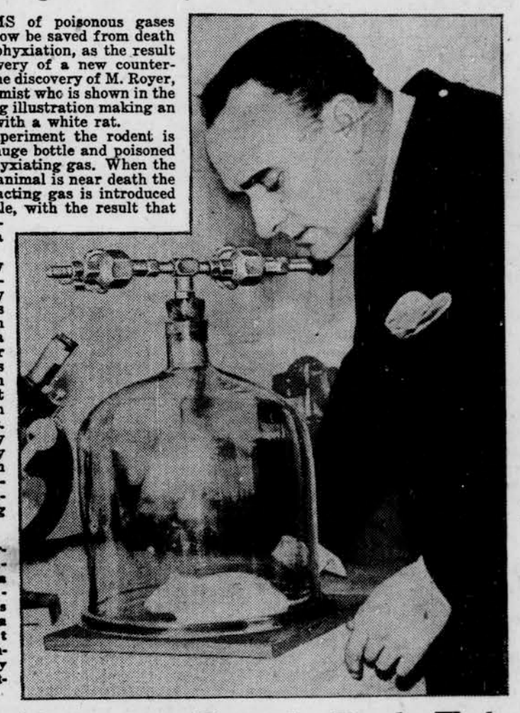
The Ruins of the Caracol, as Seen in 1839, by Frederick Catherwood, an English Artist and Architect, Who Traveled More Than 1,200 Miles on Muleback Through Tropical Jungles to Visit the Strange Tower.

Making Deadly Gases Harmless

VICTIMS of poisonous gases may now be saved from death by asphyxiation, as the result of the discovery of a new counteracting gas, the discovery of M. Royer, a French chemist who is shown in the accompanying illustration making an experiment with a white rat.

In this experiment the rodent is placed in a huge bottle and poisoned with an asphyxiating gas. When the unconscious animal is near death the new counteracting gas is introduced into the bottle, with the result that the rat recovers in a few seconds.

The new gas is extremely easy to use and is presented in the form of a black powder which is merely blown into air that is filled with deadly gases. It promptly and entirely renders such gases harmless by neutralizing them.



Administering Experimentally a Newly Discovered Gas to Revive a White Rat Rendered Unconscious by an Asphyxiating Gas.

A Clock That Can Speak

The Talking Disk Which Is Installed in the Speaking Clock. It Announces the Correct Time in Response to an Inquiry Made Over the Telephone.

London has to do is to dial the indicated number and the correct time is given to him at once.

A TALKING clock, which has been perfected recently by an English inventor after five years of research, has a vocal apparatus, that repeats the sounds recorded by photography and developed in circular lines on a glass disk. The voice on this disk is played after recording as one would play any ordinary phonograph record. The glass composition and the process of manufacture, the inventor claims, make the disk impervious to wear and tear or scratches and the tone of the voice does not change. No matter how often the record is played, it is permanent and indestructible and retains absolute purity of sound.

The talking clock announces the time automatically at any time of the day and night. All a telephone subscriber in London has to do is to dial the indicated number and the correct time is given to him at once.

The voice chosen for this recording was that of Miss Ethel Caine, the winner of the competition held by the telephone company to find the best speaking voice in England. Miss Caine, now known as the "Golden Voice," made 8,640 records of the correct time, in order that it could be repeated by the talking clock at intervals of 10 seconds.

In making the recordings, Miss Caine spoke into an amplifier, from which the sound waves of her voice were carried through another amplifier to the camera. What she said was then photographed, developed, printed and then permanently recorded on the specially constructed glass disks. The odd-looking disks consist of approximately 20 lines of concentric rings. Four disks are used each time the correct time is given. The first one announces: "At the third stroke there will be three buzzes." The second and third disks announce the minutes and the fourth tells the hours.

The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil

TAKEN daily as a medicine, olive oil is found to be capable of imparting a peculiar healthfulness to the body and of fortifying it against many kinds of disease. Used simply as an article of diet, olive oil is a heat-and-energy producing food, easy of both digestion and assimilation; while its value as an internal lubricant is undoubted. Gently laxative, it is an invaluable aid to a clear complexion.

As an external lubricant, pure olive oil is claimed to be very efficacious, because it is not only easily absorbed, but in addition, the pores of the skin are not clogged by sediment. In addition to more serious complaints its curative value in cases of sunburn, chapped hands, rough skin, burns, etc., is well known.

The beautifying properties of olive oil have long been appreciated by women of the East and those of Southern Europe, where olive oil is in daily use, both as a beauty food and as a cosmetic.

The Ancient Greek Bath-Tub

THE bathtub is supposed to be a comparatively modern invention, but, it seems, the ancient Greeks enjoyed such a convenience. As far back as the fourth and fifth centuries before Christ, the Olynthians had bathtubs in their homes, according to Doctor David M. Robinson, professor of archeology at Johns Hopkins University. Fragments of one such ancient tub have just been assembled at the Hopkins Archeology Museum by one of Doctor Robinson's assistants, and this tub is a sample of those to be found in the majority of homes at Olynthus.

Doctor Robinson says that in the matter of cleanliness the Greeks had an advantage over the wealthiest Europeans even a few hundred years ago. In the luxurious court of Louis XIV at Versailles the courtiers and the king had no bathtub. And this as late as the opening of the Eighteenth Century.

The ancient Greek bathtub, as described by Doctor Robinson, was made of red terra-cotta, covered with stucco. It had no drain, the water probably having been removed by baling and sponging. Olynthian houses did have plumbing, however, and there were even drains in the bathroom floors.

The tub was probably smashed up by the soldiers of King Philip of Macedonia when they razed the city in 348 B. C. Whether Olynthus was unusual among Greek cities for the number of its tubs, cannot be determined, Doctor Robinson explains, because it is the only city that has been excavated thoroughly.

A Giant Hamburger Sandwich

The Illustration at the Top Shows the Huge Hamburger Which Has a Diameter of 52 Inches and Weighs Over 100 Pounds. A Cross-cut Felling Saw, as Shown Below, Is Being Used to Cut It Into Portions for Serving.

WHEN you are ravenously hungry your eyes may be "larger than your stomach" and create an illusion whereby you may "bite off more than you can chew."

The huge hamburger sandwich you see here, however, is no illusion. It was awarded to the seven cheer-leaders of Santa Barbara College in recognition of the inspiring leadership.

This gigantic sandwich which was so enormous that a logger's cross-cut felling saw had to be used in slicing it, consisted of an 11½-pound bun measuring 52 inches in diameter, 65 pounds of ground steak, 13 pounds of cheese, one-half gallon of mayonnaise, three quarts of sauce, two pounds of salt, one-half pound of pepper and eight heads of lettuce.

After the cheer-leaders had eaten their fill of the huge hamburger, the unused portion was presented to a children's institution.

This Clubhouse Is a Discarded Street Car

WHAT becomes of all the old street cars? The answer to the question is found in one surprising purpose for which these discarded structures can be used. It is found in the club-house of the Homemakers' Club of Atlanta, Georgia.

The city of Atlanta donated to the members of this organization a plot of ground on which to build their clubhouse. This gift at first proved to be only the "ground" for a "lot" of trouble for the club members who were faced with the problem of building a clubhouse. Finally the difficulty was solved by these club-women acquiring a discarded street car. They painted up the old structure, both inside and out, and furnished it attractively. The windows were tastefully curtained and the walls adorned with pictures and wall vases. A kitchenette was built in one end of the car.

An Interior View of the Clubhouse of the Homemakers' Club of Atlanta, Georgia, Which Is a Discarded Street Car.

An Electrical Beauty Mask

THE laborer earns his keep by the sweat of his brow and the beauty-seeker reaches the goal by a somewhat similar procedure when removing those age-revealing wrinkles.

Among the newest devices for restoring smoothness and clearness to the facial skin is an electrical mask designed to produce artificial perspiration. It is made of heavy flexible rubber and is lined with electric wires for conducting the heating current.

The mask is fitted to the face and plugged into some convenient outlet. Within a few moments the warmth thereby generated causes the facial skin freely to perspire, a treatment designed to soften and clear the skin and smooth out wrinkles.

A Beauty Mask Designed to Free the Face of Wrinkles by Producing Artificial Perspiration, as a Result of Electrical Heat.

In The Assembly Chamber

Jinnah In Form

(By K. T. Shah)

The discussion of the supplementary demands on Wednesday, raised an important constitutional issue, which brought another confession of "an oversight" by the Finance Member. Last year, just about this time, he had to confess to having misled the House "unintentionally" regarding the signing of the Amery Tribunal Report. This time, it was in connection with a wholly new service, which, in ordinary course, ought to have been first submitted to the Standing Finance Committee; but which the Hon. Sir James was too forgetful of financial proprieties to do. And when Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant called attention to this, Sir James, in his usual style, accused the Pandit of having made personal remarks and introduced constitutional considerations, to which he could take exception.

Financial Impropriety

The Pandit ought to have given notice, said Sir James, of his intention to raise such an issue, and should not take him unawares, and unready with documentary proofs to refute the charge. But the Pandit had, in the cut he had proposed, already added, in brackets, the explanatory phrase: "Financial Impropriety." According to the well-established conventions of budget discussions in this chamber, this amounted to sufficient notice of the Pandit's intentions. If the words were not clear to Sir James, it was open to him to come and enquire of the Hon. Member as to what precisely he intended raising a debate on. But the Grigg tradition does not include any chapter on such consideration towards his opponents.

His own policy,—I had almost said, his intention,—is to curtail the powers the Standing Finance Committee may have, to discuss all sorts of demands from Government. In fact, he had promised to bring forward regulations which would exempt him from the necessity of submitting what he called "minor grants" for the previous consideration of the Finance Committee. But were any one to conclude from that, that he intended undermining or perverting the constitution, he would exude indignation at every pore of his body. It is only when Indians take such opportunities of showing up some chink or crevice in the armour of a celestial Civilian, that Sir James must affect surprise and indignation, charging his opponent with unfair tactics. The Standing Finance Committee, unlike the Public Accounts Committee, derives its authority from a resolution of the House, which also lays down its powers or functions. These are closely restricted, as it is; and if the Finance Member embarks upon further curtailment, financial autocracy in India may, perhaps, come to rival that of Dr. Schacht, in Germany. But, perhaps, Sir James would call that a case of Technocracy and not of autocracy.

Discussion on supplementary demands was, however,—apart from such occasional outbursts,—not very lively. Prof. Ranga showed an irrepressible desire to speak, which was, unfortunately, unable to come to fruition. There were admissions of slips, unintentional, of course, which, however, the House was in no mood to magnify.

Disease Of Quotations

And so at 4-15 the Finance Bill was taken up in its recommended form for further consideration. Government have been pleased to reject the opinion of the House on the salt duty and on the half-anna post card; but accept the Assembly verdict for reduction in newspaper rates. Sir James, introducing the recommended Bill, read long extracts from the Simon Commission showing how often Government had yielded to the wishes of the Legislature in the past. This was in reply to the demand of Mr. Jinnah whether he could show a single first-class issue, on which Government had respected the opinion of the people's representatives. The disease of lengthy and irrelevant quotation is new to the self-confident and all sufficient Sir James Grigg; but it proved infectious the moment he had shown his liability to it. His own opinion, of course, is that the Executive in India have not only responded to the wishes of the Legislature at times, but have even encouraged the latter to a dangerous degree of taking the initiative in the past. Constituting himself the guardian and the Providence of the future autonomous governments, Sir James observed that, though to-day the Ministries in India were not removable by a vote of the Legislature, when such Ministries came into being, it would be impossible, and unwise, for them to bow to the wishes of the Legislature in Budget matters, to an extent greater than, perhaps, Rs. 1 lakh, on any single item in the budget, or upto 5 lakhs in any single year, corresponding to the British practice in this behalf. Sir James considers himself an oracle as regards what is the correct constitutional practice in the best democratic constitution in the world: and his opponents in the House have to submit to his "obiter dicta" in that behalf.

Sir James Answered

But neither Mr. Desai, who led the Opposition, nor Mr. Jinnah, were going to accept the lead given by the Finance Member,—except in regard to quotations. Mr. Desai was a particularly bad victim to this disease. If Sir James went back ten years to find an authority for his plea, Mr. Desai went back forty years to find a support for his contention that, the claim of his Government to be constitutional or responsive was a "romance and a farce." If Sir James quoted Simon Commission, Mr. Desai quoted Dadabhai Naoroji. If Sir James wanted to show that they had in several instances accepted popular suggestions Mr. Desai showed that they never had done so. When this exhibition of learning had been ended, Mr. Jinnah took up the running, and tore to tatters, one by one, the instances that the Finance Member had mentioned of the Government's yielding to popular wishes. Jinnah was in full form, with all the well-known dramatic changes in tone and gesture well to the front,—arms akimbo, spectacles coming off and on as each pretension was torn up, hands flung out in indignation, reproof, amazement at the audacity of Sir James and the whole pose a marvel of histrionics that might have surpassed Disraeli, and fascinated Sir Herbert Tree. Item after item, Mr. Jinnah showed to be no real response to the popular will. In his own previous challenge he had not meant to search the history of a generation or two; but only the last year during which the present Finance Member had charge of India's finances. The speaker minced no words,—though he never departed from the unwritten laws of parliamentary speech. But when he had done, Sir James looked shrivelled and withered, with not a leg to stand on, nor a stitch to his back. It was reserved for his deputy, Sir Cowasji, to repeat his strong opposition to Sir James and Government generally, in the most extravagant terms. Sir James' speech he called "the greatest disservice to Sir James' own country;" and gave an interpretation of the intentions of the constitution-maker of 1919, which would have given ample scope to the Legislature in this matter.

I must, particularly, mention one very shrewd hit delivered by this member, which seemed exceedingly strange to emanate from that brain. Even granting that Government had made some response in the past, would they never have moved in any of those instances of their own accord, and had they not been goaded on to do so by public opinion? Sir Cowasji, however, lived up to his reputation for muddleheadedness in excelsis; for, after pointing out this enormity of the Treasury Bench, he remained neutral at the time of voting. Goodness knows what intricate and subtle reasoning led this representative of Bombay City to make such an exhibition of himself.

Sir Nripen Trips

Mr. Aney was also in good form. But it was Sir Cowasji's speech that brought Sir Nripen to his legs. His only purpose was to reply to the Cowasji interpretation of the constitution, and he read out passages from the Report of the Joint Committee of Parliament in 1919, which showed that Sir Cowasji had not read at least the letter of the law correctly. Judged by "Bombay Standards" he said—and there came sharp protests from Mr. Jinnah. Sarkar would not give way at first; but Jinnah made it a point of order, and wanted a ruling from the Chair, whether the Hon. the Law Member could cast such reflections on the standards of honesty of a whole province. Sir Nripen is no respecter of persons; but he apparently takes care not to have a brush with Jinnah, if he can help it. In the present instance, he had so manifestly tripped, that he had no alternative but to withdraw that particular phrase. But he returned to the charge with added vigour, and took up the "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Standards", according to which he said he might be thought to have so poor a sense of propriety, that he would change his opinion on a constitutional question within the time it takes to walk from his seat in the Treasury Bench to the Lobby a few years away. After showing, however, what "vast knowledge" Sir Cowasji possessed—and what an emphasis on that phrase,—Sircar sat down caring not a rap for the fate of the Bill. And why need he? They had prepared the coffin before the Bill was a corpse. When the division declared Government to be defeated, Sir James asked the President to endorse on the Bill that the House had failed to pass it in the recommended form. The endorsement was ready written and the President at once signed it.

The Opening ceremony of the Girgaum branch of the Harijan Bank took place on 24th March. Photo shows the president in the centre and the Managing Director of the Bank, Mr. V. S. Anumula, F.R.E.S. (London) to his left.

HAMMOND REPORT IN BIHAR COUNCIL

PATNA March, 27.

In the Bihar Legislative Council, after lunch Mr. Nirsunarayam Sinha, Leader of the House, moved that the Council do proceed to discuss the Delimitation Committee Report.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha Leader of the Opposition, asked if Government would forward a report of the debate in the Council to the Secretary of State.

The Leader of the House replied that if any issue was unanimous, it would be communicated to the Secretary of State.

As sufficient time was not left for discussion of various amendments to the Delimitation Committe's proposals, an extension of time was allowed by Government to-morrow when the discussion will be held.—A. P.

PLANS FOR MUSLIM UPLIFT

NEW DELHI March 28.

"Abolish all taxes on kerosene oil and matches. Tax the rich for the benefit of the poor. Save agricultural debtors from the money-lending classes by providing for their debts to be paid off through the agency of Panchayats instead of through the law courts." These are some of the ways suggested by Mr. Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., presiding over the 6th session of the All-India Muslim Conference which commenced this evening in Delhi.

Mr. Haroon quoted with approval from H. H. the Aga Khan's address delivered in Delhi on 16th February last, outlining his programme for the economic amelioration of the people and said that the Muslim Conference could adopt this programme, as it has received the support of religious and national leaders.

Generally speaking, the whole of India was in the grip of poverty and destitution and the plight of the Muslim community in particular was exceedingly bad. The radio could be used for spreading knowledge on the latest methods of cultivation and means of increasing the productivity of the soil. The radio could also be used for effecting moral uplift of the rural population.

Let the Muslims learn a lesson, he said from the glorious life of the prophet who reformed the morals and manners of his community in Arabia and gave them character.—A.P.

TRIBUTE TO AGA KHAN

Muslim Conference Meets In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

The All-India Muslim Conference commenced its sixth annual session at Delhi this evening with recitation from the holy quoran.

Khan Bahadur Haji Wajihuddin Ex-M.L.A. Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates eulogised the services of Haji Abdullah Haroon, President-Elect of the conference and expressed the hope that under his care and guidance, the new programme of economic and social uplift of Muslims will take long strides. He recounted the services of the Muslim Conference during the past years in the politics of India and claimed for it that it was the only platform for Muslims of all shades of opinion. He gave the greatest credit to His Highness the Agakhan for his sincere and indefatigable efforts bringing Muslims on one platform at a most critical time and unifying the purpose of different Muslim organisations. He closed with an appeal to Muslims in India to sink their differences and work to the greatest advantage of the scheme of economic amelioration of the Muslim Community.

Haji Wajihuddin proposed Haji Abdullah Haroon for presidentship of the session. Sir Mohammed Yakub among others supported the proposal and repudiated the charge of existence of any dissensions among Muslims. He spoke with zest claiming that unity of purpose among Muslims of India was unique.

Haji Abdullah Haroon was unanimously elected to the presidential chair among cheers.

B. And O. Council Prorogued

PATNA, March 28.

The Bihar Legislative Council was prorogued to-day after concluding the debate on the Delimitation Committee's Report.

Several non-official members who took part in the debate directed their criticism 'inter alia' to the restriction on the qualifications of the elector for the Provincial Upper House which required that a candidate can stand only from the constituency in which he is enrolled as a voter. Members urged that general women's seats should be allotted in rotation to all urban areas in the province instead of being fixed.

The President Mr. Rajandhari Sinha bade farewell to Orissa members who will cease to be members of the Council from 1st April and wished them happiness and prosperity in their own province.

Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti on behalf of Orissa members thanked the President for his good wishes and sympathetic attitude shown to them by Bihar members.—A.P.

QUEST FOR DALAI LAMA

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Travellers who have come from Tibet give an interesting account of a quest going on there for the re-incarnated Dalai Lama, which they think, will succeed this year.

Visions have appeared in the holy lake Gazars, they say, showing a house with corrugated iron projection and bearing the legend of A Ka Ma.

The Tibetan Government has directed the people in finding out this house which the diviners believe will be discovered to the south of the Circular Road at Lhasa. It is believed that the mysterious words of A Ka Ma may bear some relation to the name of the father or mother of the future Dalai Lama or may lead to the identification of the house in question.—United Press.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Forthcoming London Congress

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 14.

(By Air Mail).

Sir Radhakrishnan, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, Professor S. N. Das Cupta, principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Sir Abdul Qadir member of the India Council, Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh, another member of the India Council, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, professor of Sanskrit and Pali at the Ceylon University College, Colombo and Professor Mahendra Nath Sircar of the Presidency College, Calcutta will be the speakers, amongst others, at the various sessions and public meetings of the International Congress of the World Fellowship of Faiths to be held in London between July 3 and 17.

The Congress will hold 20 sessions in the Great Hall of University College, through the kindness of the Provost. At each of them a paper will be read by a leading exponent of one of the great faiths of the world, or by a man of deep religious conviction standing outside the organized religious communities. No attempt will be made to sympathize the various elements to form a universal religion; nor will the merits of the different religions be discussed.

The purpose of the Congress is to make a contribution to a new world order by inculcating a better spirit between man and man and between nation and nation, and to promote world fellowship through religion.

GAEKWAR TO PRESIDE.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda is the international president of the Congress and he will be arriving in London to take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Congress. Queen's Hall in the West End has been booked for four public meetings. The first will be one of welcome to the Congress and the last will be a gathering at which the results of the Congress will be sumed up. There will be informal group discussions. There will be an afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, July 5, and another afternoon service will be held a week later at Canterbury Cathedral.

Other speakers will include Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Sheikh el Moraghi, Rector of the Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Shoghi Rabbaani, head of the Bahai Community, Haifa, Palestine, Professor Massignon, of the College de France, Lord Allen, Rabbi Matruck, the Rev. J. S. Whale, president of Chestnut College and Sir Herbert Samuel.

Sir Francis Younghusband is the British national chairman of the Congress, whose organising secretary is Mr. Arthur Jackman, with offices at 17, Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

TWO YEARS FOR FOREST THEFT CASE ACCUSED

KARACHI, March 28.

"The case has revealed a particularly brazen type of stealing public property on a colossal scale."

With these remarks the Additional District Magistrate sentenced D. C. Melwani, Forest Range Officer, Mohammad Zaman a Contractor, and his Agent (being accused No. 1, 2 and 3) to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default six months' more rigorous imprisonment, each, delivering judgment in what is known as the "Forest Theft Case."

According to the prosecution, the accused No. 1 was a Forest Ranger and he is in conspiracy with the accused contractor and his agent removed wood worth about Rs. 40,000 from the forests in charge of the accused No. 1.—United Press.

WOMEN ENFRANCHISED FOR COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Regulation has been made that no woman who is not by reason of her sex disqualified for election as member of Legislative Council of a Governor's Province shall by reason only of her sex, be disqualified for election to the Council of State by any constituency in that province. No woman shall be disqualified by reason only of her sex for nomination to Council of State.

It will be recalled that on March 13 a resolution was passed recommending that sex disqualification for election and nomination as members of the Council of State be removed in respect of women generally.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSN.

Constitution Of Presidency Body Framed

At the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Baroda last November, a Working Committee, with Principal H. V. Hampton as Chairman, was appointed (1) to frame a Constitution for the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Association before March 1936, and (2) to take all necessary steps to bring the said Association into existence before July 1936.

The Working Committee has completed the first part of its work and has framed a Constitution, the relevant portion of which, as affecting secondary schools and Secondary Teachers' Associations, is given below:

Full membership shall be open to local Secondary Teachers' Associations Each Association shall be admitted to full membership on payment of a sum of Rs. 10 as admission fee and an annual subscription of Rs. 10 only.

In places where there is no Association, there shall be Associate Membership open to secondary schools recognised by Government or by the University on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 5 only. (Interim Clause).

The objects of the Association are:

(a) To work for the adequate fulfilment of the educational needs of the Presidency;

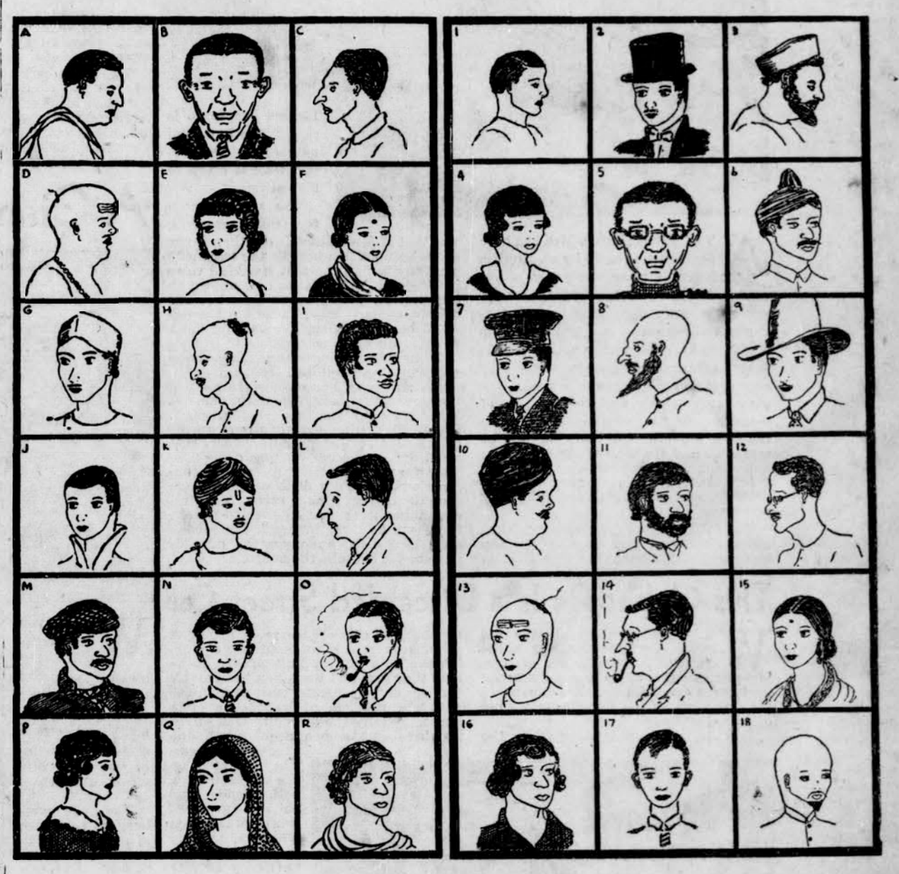
(b) To create a strong organisation of Secondary Teachers in the Bombay Presidency and to advance and safeguard their academic, professional and economic interests.

Secondary schools and Secondary Teachers' Associations in the Presidency desiring to enrol themselves as members of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Association are requested to communicate with the undersigned at the Robert Money School, Bombay 7. Copies of the Constitution also can be had of him.

The Patna University Senate at its Saturday's meeting recommended to the Chancellor that the Honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy be conferred on Mr. K. P. Jayaswal in appreciation of his educational attainments.

Dear Readers,

We very much appreciate the warm welcome given to us on the first day.



Those who were busy with their other Sunday Programme can meet us if they open pages 34-35 of the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition of the 29th March.

In Search Of Wild Life

Young Indians To Undertake World Tour

Party, Headed By Mr. Bakshi, Expects To Take Eight Years To Complete Itinerary

To explore the wild life of the numerous jungles of the various countries of the world, a party of young men and adventurous Indians under the leadership of Mr. M. N. Bakshi cinematographer has decided to undertake a tour of all jungles of the world.

The party proposes to travel on bicycles and hope to complete the entire exploration in about eight years.

Exploring Mighty Jungles

They propose first to explore all the jungles in India and then proceed to Burma. Thereafter the party will explore the mighty jungles of Burma, taking photographs of wild animals and birds. From Burma they will proceed to Siam, thence to Indo-China, China, Manchuria, Koria and Japan. After a short stay in Japan, they will take steamer for Canada, whence they will visit the United States of America, Mexico, and South America. Taking again steamer, they will travel to South Africa to explore the mighty forests of the wild country, which they believe, will alone take them at least two years. From Africa, they will enter the Continent and after exploring the jungles on the continent they will return to India via Russia and Chitral reaching the Indus valley sometime in 1945.

The party will consist of four people and take the minimum kit necessary. They will be taking sixteen millimeter films for educational purposes. The young adventurer Mr. Bakshi holds a number of introductions from eminent publicmen wishing him and his party complete success.

Mecca Of Explorers.

"India is a country which is full of unexplored places; every other country has been and is sending explorers and adventurers to find out the things not yet known to the world of scientists and travellers; it is a pity, no such party has been organised from India up till now for similar enterprise in other countries", said Mr. Bakshi in an interview to the Associated Press. "It is not", he continued, "due to the fact that there are no daring and adventurous people in India who are prepared to sacrifice their comforts or even their lives to put the name of their country before the world but it is due to the lack of adequate financial help. Men who are adventurous and daring usually do lack the financial support they need.

"In other countries they are helped by societies and the public; but here in India it is not so. There are very few men who like the idea of helping such exploring travel parties. I am organising an exploration party which will go all over the world facing dangers and hardships in seeking adventures among the jungles and wild kingdoms of the world. In order to bring back memories, protographs and films for education and entertainment of the public. This party hopes to get valuable materials for the students of natural history.

"My colleagues and I hope to climb mountains and go deep into the woods so as to be able to make photographic records of the lives of the inhabitants of those places which are unknown as yet to the common public. By this way we intend to show the people of one country how they neighbours in another country are living. This is a pioneering adventure, the first of its kind ever undertaken in India.

Discouraging Experiences

"I have been going to see many people in this city for the last few days, but I have met with discouraging experiences. I am, however, not going to drop this project. I want help only at the outset and for the rest of our journey we will be able to pay our way. I may even point out that this is not an aimless wandering as many people might be thinking. Here I give below the aims and objects of the project:—

1. To photograph and take 16 mm. film of:—
(a) Wild animals and birds in their natural movements.
(b) Rare specimens of woods, the places where camera has never reached before.
(c) Industrial life of men in forests.
(d) The historical places which come in our way,
(e) Men and their religion.
2. (a) To publish such photos along with articles in daily and weekly papers for public information.
(b) To write books on animals, birds and their habits fully illustrating them.
(c) To make photographic albums of photographic works of different countries.
3. (a) To show the films to Educational Institutions and Museums.
(b) To open up an art gallery where each and every country is fully represented, in each and every form as:—
1. Birds, 2. Animals, 3. Plants, 4. Woods, 5. Historical monuments, 6. Men and their industrial life, 7. Men and their religion.—A.P.

Rs. 60,000 DONATED TO VISWA BHARATI

Tagore Cancels Programme Except Visit To Meerut

NEW DELHI, March 27.

In appreciation of Dr. Tagore's services towards the cultural development of the country and in view of his failing health, some friends of his in Delhi who prefer to remain anonymous, have donated Rs. 60,000 for Viswa Bharati for which Dr. Tagore has undertaken a tour of the principal cities of India.

Dr. Tagore has accordingly cancelled the future programme, but will go to Meerut to receive the address of welcome arranged by the Meerut Municipality.—United Press.

Bhopal's Tribute To Willingdon

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 28.

The Nawab of Bhopal, President, Board of Cricket Control in India, has sent the following telegram: "Greatly disappointed that I am unable to be present in Delhi, today, to express deep gratitude of the Board of Control and all cricketers and sportsmen of India, to His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, for his patronage and invaluable assistance to Indian cricket. I know Lord Willingdon's presence in England, this summer, will be a source of great strength to our team, and will inspire them to give of their very best throughout the tour in England."

In Aid Of Udipi School

The Modern Higher Elementary School, Udipi, South Kanara, was started in 1927 with the object of providing educational facilities for the children of the city and also for imparting free education to poor children. As the grant that this institution is getting from the Government is inadequate to meet the increasing demands of the School, an appeal is made to the generous-minded public to contribute their mite towards this institution. The Manager of the School thankfully acknowledges the following donations:—

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Rs. 100: Messrs. D. N. Sirur Rs. 25; K. M. Munshi Rs. 20; K. S. Rao Rs. 15; Kastoori Nagesh Pai and S. Pundalik Nayak Rs. 11; H. Murlidhar Vithoba Shenoy Rs. 11; Kochi Narasimha Pai Rs. 11; H. Narayan Rao Rs. 10; Narayan Venkatesh Shenoy Rs. 10; Dr. S. S. Rao Rs. 10; Dr. A. V. Baliga Rs. 10; Dr. M. Venkat Rao Rs. 10; Dabholkar and Jesaram Rs. 10; Soloman & Co. Rs. 10; M. Vaman Nayak Rs. 10; Kanara Stores Rs. 10; Madan Shetty Rs. 5; Venkatdas Narayan Shanbogue Rs 5; a sympathiser Rs. 5; M. V. Bhat Rs. 5; Dr. U A. Rao Rs. 5; D. V. Nadkarni Rs. 5; K. S. Shanbhag Rs. 5; Vasant Rao M. Gaitone Rs. 5; L. S. Rege Rs. 5; S. L. K. Rs. 5; A. K. Rao Rs. 5; A well-wisher Rs. 5; Kamath Provision Stores Rs. 5; K. Sanjiva Pai Rs. 5; V Baglodi Rs. 5; Ananth Vittal Prabhu Rs. 5; G. V. Kamath Rs. 5; Santhappa Manjunath Nayak Rs 5, A well-wisher Rs. 5; V. S. Kamath Rs. 5; G. V. Kamath Rs 5; B. Vaman Rao Rs 4; A. U. Srinivas Rao Rs. 4; A sympathiser Rs. 3; K. V. R. Rs. 3; Narsu Shetty Rs. 3; Joachim Alva Rs. 2; N. B. Deshpande Rs. 2; A sympathiser Rs. 2; A friend Rs. 2; A well-wisher Rs. 2; A Friend Rs. 2; B. N. Shetty Rs. 2; P. S. Hegde Rs. 2; A well-wisher Re. 1; A well-wisher Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully acknowledged.

Parties Come To Agreement

(From A Correspondent.)
UDVADA, March 28.

The earnest wish expressed by Mr. Eruchshaw Hirjibehedin while opening the Sohrab Bharucha Gymkhana in 1931 has now been realized at Udvada.

The Dasturjis attended the three days sports, music and elocution competitions at the Gymkhana along with Dasturji and Mrs. Dhala.

Dhalajis efforts have been crowned with success as the long-standing Dasturi dispute is settled to-day. Framing of the Anjuman Constitution has been entrusted to Dastur Dhala, by the Dasturi and Udvada parties. Meanwhile the above arrangements will be confirmed at Monday's Anjuman meeting.

Italy And France

ROME, (By Air Mail.)

The Rome Correspondent of the *Volkischer Beobachter*, Berlin, has wired to his journal that the Italian Government have threatened that they would not tolerate any further sanctions on the part of France and if such a policy were continued they would repudiate the Franco-Italian agreement of January which settled a 30-year old quarrel relating to the question of Italian settlers in Tunis.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN ENGLAND

School Moves To Westminster

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, March 14
(By Air Mail).

The School of Oriental Studies, which had been Finsbury Circus ever since its foundation moved this week to Westminster. The School is to be provided with a building on the university site in Bloomsbury in due course.

The last social gathering of the School in Finsbury Circus took place on Wednesday afternoon. Many members of the staff and students and members of the Governing Body, headed by Sir Harcourt Butler, were present in the spacious library. Sir Denison Ross, the Director of the School, celebrated "the melancholy occasion" by expressing great regret that the school was leaving those lovely premises —an oasis of quiet in the heart of thunderous London It had served their purpose well and those who selected for them the premises of the old London Institution for the school deserved their gratitude. A move was inevitable and they knew their ultimate quarters in Bloomsbury were bound to offer many advantages they did not enjoy in Finsbury Circus. Sir Denison added that he hoped that their spirit might be untouched by their "change of body", that their traditions would not be shaken by the temporary lodging, and that the school might enter into its permanent home fully conscious of its past and its best traditions.

Dr. C. O. Blagden, late Dean of the school also addressed the gathering after which a student read a poem entitled "Farewell to Finsbury Circus", composed by an anonymous author.

Under the directorship of Sir Denison Ross the School in the last nineteen years has steadily upheld the aims for which it was founded and extended its usefulness. It received from pre-existing institutions in 1916-17 only nine students, partly because the War was then at its height. Ten years later more than 3,000 students had taken advantage of its facilities. In the last complete session there were 300 men and 124 women students engaged either in full time, half time, or occasional study. The Lent term of the school ends on March 20, and thereafter it will be removed to Vandon House, Vandon Street, near St. James's. The bulk of the large library of the London Institution was transferred to the School, and many additions of books on Oriental subjects have been made The 80,000 volumes cannot be accommodated at Vandon House; so the library, arranged and equipped on the latest methods, will be at Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Matthew Park Street, Westminster, within seven minutes walk of the school.

The building on the university site has been provisionally designed, but it is expected that the sojourn of the School in Westminster will extend over two or three years. It will therefore be in a position to take advantage of the great Library of the India Office which is in the neighbourhood.

Aden Chief Commissioner's Term Extended

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI March, 27.

The King has been pleased to approve the extension of the appointment of Lt. Colonel Sir Bernard Reilly as Resident Chief Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief at Aden from 18th April, 1935, to 31st March, 1937.

Kara Singh Released

AMRITSAR, March 28.

S. Kara Singh of District Ferozepur, a prominent Socialist worker, has been released after undergoing the term of 5 years' imprisonment.—United Press.

Death Sentence Confirmed

LAHORE, March 28.

A Division Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Coldstream and Mr. Justice Bhide of the Lahore High Court pronounced order to-day confirming the death sentence of Hussan Mohammad for the murder of Bishan Singh and attempted murder of two other Sikhs and one Hindu during the Sikh-Muslim riots in Lahore.—United Press.

Reconstruction Of Moscow

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the Soviet Government have sanctioned a sum of 2,450 million roubles for the reconstruction of Moscow, as against 1,500 millions spent last year.

The plan provides for the establishment of 150 new schools as against 72 in 1932, and over 300 new houses with the housing area of 1,400,000 square metres.

REGULATING EXIT OF SPANISH MONEY

The following is a summary of two telegrams that have been lately received by the Vice-Consul for Spain-in-charge, Bombay, from the Spanish Ambassador at London:—

"As some doubt has arisen from my last telegram I explain further. My telegram refers, first, to exit from Spain with Spanish notes, second, admission by Spanish and foreign banks operating in Spain of bank notes, received from foreign countries, third, for the transaction in foreign countries of Bank notes, that should be entered into account of foreigners.

"Spanish residents in foreign countries, who are in possession of notes and do not desire to negotiate with them for any account, in Spain, in favour of foreigners, can, at any moment, without being subject to any time-limit, bring them to Spain on their return without difficulty of any kind, as well as foreign tourists who may come to Spain with notes to pay expenses of their stay.

"Spanish exporters are not allowed to admit as payment of their merchandise exported bank notes coming from foreign countries. The object of the disposition stated in my previous telegram is that the Spanish bank notes can circulate and be utilised in the same manner as before."

Sir B. L. Mitter As "Tagore" Professor

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Calcutta University Senate at its meeting this afternoon appointed Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, ex-Law Member of the Government of India, as Tagore Professor for 1936 to deliver a course of not less than 12 lectures on the position of India in International Law on an honorarium of Rs. 9,000.—United Press.

Gujarat Vyayam Pracharak Mandal

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, March 28.

The Working Committee of the Gujarat Vyayam-Pracharak Mandal meets on Sunday evening at Baroda, when Messrs. Indulal Yagnik, Chandubhai Desai and others are expected.

It is understood that a concrete programme would be chalked out for popularising Swadeshi games amongst people, especially of rural areas.

EXPERT'S VIEW ON WATER PROBLEM

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR: March 25.

Sir M. Visveswarayya, who was invited by the Nagpur Municipal Committee to investigate the various schemes for an increased water-supply for Nagpur has finished his investigation and will leave Nagpur in a day or two. His report is expected to be received by the end of this month.

From the talk which he had here with municipal members it appeared that he favoured the Kanhan water supply schemes by means of the pumping system, in preference to the gravitation schemes.

Shankaracharya On Anti-Animal Sacrifice Mission

BENARES, March 28.

Shri Shankaracharya of Puri has returned from Lucknow and intends staying at Benares indefinitely in connexion with his activities to stop animal sacrifice.

Most of the goats were not sacrificed at the important temple of Durgaji. Benares, on the occasion of the Navaratra as the result of persuasion by volunteers who are supported by influential Sanyasis and Pandits. This religious propaganda will continue till the Ramnaumi day. A few volunteers were arrested at the said temple while persuading Hindus not to sacrifice goats, but were later set free.—A. P.

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle

REFORMIST WEDDING AT NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, March 27.

Clad in simple khaddar dress, discarding purdah, Padmakumari, daughter of Seth Punamchand Nahata of Bhusaval, General Secretary of the All-India Oswal Maha Sabha was married to Mr. Premkaran Surna, B.A., President, C. P and Berar Oswal Students' Association, Nagpur, son of Seth Surajmal Surana, a well-known banker of Nagpur and Yeotmal. Old customs of the community were discarded at the marriage and a handsome donation of Rs. 1,001 was given by each of the parties to various charitable institutions. Speeches were delivered for the abolition of certain time-honoured customs, which were out of date at the present time.

MenMadeYoung

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

BANISH THE CURSE OF CONSTIPATION

Quickly, Safely And Pleasantly in a few hours

Enjoy life to the full and keep 100 per cent. fit. Start taking Castpohene to-day and banish the curse of constipation for ever. Castophene purifies the blood stream, by keeping the internal passages and organs clear. It improves digestion and you derive the maximum benefit from your food. There is no reaction afterwards because Castophene is the permanent way of keeping well and happy. Castophene is very pleasant to take—it tastes like chocolate—and is absolutely harmless, the safest laxative ever introduced. All Chemists and dealers sell it, in bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates and also in packets of 3 chocolates.

Bombay Agents:—
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

For New Berar Company

The sixty-second ordinary general Meeting of the shareholders of the New Berar Company, Ltd., was held at the registered offices of the Company at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday, Mr. A. M. Kajiji presiding.

The annual report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th September, 1935, was submitted.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a debit balance of Rs. 85,664/10/4 after deducting Rs. 10,236/7/2 balance of last year, which sum is carried forward to next year's account.

The Directors have transferred the sum of Rs. 50,000 from the "Reserve Fund Account" to the "Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts Account" this year, and for depreciation on securities held by the Company against Debts.

The amount realized by the sale of the Company's Wadhwan factory, as reported last year, has been adjusted and the sum of Rs. 22,612/0/6 has been debited to the "Depreciation Fund Account" for balance required to write off that Press Factory's Capital Account.

Some old spare machinery lying at the Company's Amraoti and Khamgaon factories was sold during the season under report and the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 5,970 have been credited to

The report was adopted.

Having visited Ajodhya, Lucknow and Cawnpore the Ahmedabad Jain Yatrik Sangh's special train arrived on the 22nd morning at Farukhabad.

The special train reached Meerut on the 23rd instant.

Will Congressman Be Karachi's Next Mayoral Choice?

KARACH. March 27.

A good deal of speculation is going on here as to who will be the next Mayor of Karachi. The term of office of the present Mayor Kazi Khuda Bux expires on April 31.

Enquiries made by "United Press" in the inner circles of the Corporation go to show that the Mayoral Chair this time will be occupied by the Congressman, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa. Canvassing has begun already and brisk work is being done by all contestants.—United Press.

Hope Of Relief For Madras Peasants

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The "United Press" understands that the Madras Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill, which seeks to empower peasants to demand a reduction in land revenue in proportion to fall in prices has received the assent of the Governor-General.—United Press.

Enquiry Into Frontier Watch And Ward Expenses

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of India have appointed a Commission to inquire into the expenses on the Frontier Watch and Ward. The President of the Commission will be Col. Parson who arrived here from London yesterday.

The other members will be General De Burgh and Mr. Staggs. The Commission will take up their work at once.—United Press.

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Their delightful FLAVOUR and taste are sure to appeal to you — they taste so good.

They're different—

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 28.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Vasna of 2025 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Rowe, arrived from Basra via Bushire and Karachi with passengers, dates and general cargo.

P. & O. S N. Co.'s S.S. Mooltan of 12823 Reg. tons, Capt. E A Carter, arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino's S.S. Fusijama of 3908 Reg. tons, Capt. M. Tiovanni, arrived from Trieste, Vnice, Brindisi, Fort Said, Suez, Massova, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

Turner Morrison & Co.'s S.S. Khosrou of 2471 Reg. tons, Capt. E. Li Gibbons, arrived from Jeddah via Karachi in ballast.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Co's Oil Tanker S.S. British Justice of 4122 Reg. tons, Capt. B T Comnick arrived from Abadan with furnace oil.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, March 28.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Tungsha of 3391 Reg. tons Capt. H. Bjonness sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Hatipara of 4893 Reg. tons, Capt. H Taylor sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

Killick Nixon & Co.'s S.S. City of Simla of 5955 Reg. tons, Capt. John MacMillan sailed for Marseilles, Barcelona, Dunkirk, Antwerp via Port Sudan and Port Said with passengers and in ballast.

Turner Morrison & Co.'s S.S. Khosrou of 2471 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Constantine sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Gharinda of 3212 Reg. tons, Capt. W. G. Mackay sailed for Bassein in ballast.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S Winkfield of 3194 Reg. tons, Capt. K. D. McKenzie sailed for Rangoon via Mangalore and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, March 28.

The following steamers entered for loading on 28-3-36;

S.S. Mount Dryfs (Sc. S N Co.) for Rangoon, Colombo and Tuticorin.

S.S. City of Baroda (J. F. & Co.) for European Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Nurmahal (T. M. & Co.) for Verawal.

S.S. Carlo Martinolich (L. D. & Co.) for Port Said for Orders.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 28.

1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Karachi, 28-3, N Y Kaisha.
4 Lichtenfels, 4594, Hamburg, 2-4, Edwards, Ltd.
11 Tungsha, 3391, Marmagoa, 28-3 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Zannis, L Cambanis, 3262, Dakor, 4-4, Ralli Bros.
15 Takliwa, 3742, Durban, 1-4, M M and Co.
16 Ryufuku Maru, 4259, Japan, 31-3, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Gharinda, 3212, Bassein, 29-2, M M and Co.
5 Saronikos, 2175, Rotterdam, 31-3, J Mackintosh & Co.
14 Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast, 28-3 Merchant S N Co.
15 Janaki 530, Tuticorin, 1-4, M'Coast, Malabar Steamship Co., Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Haideri, 912,Tuticorin, 29-3, S Hassam & Co.
D E Winkfield, 3194, Rangoon, 28-3 M M and Co.
F Islami 3617, Jeddah, 30-3, T. Morrison & Co.
H Sophie Marie 677 M Coast 28-3 Merchant S. N. Co.
N Hatipara 4893, Moulmein, 28-3, M M and Co.
P Hashmi, 298, M.-Coast, 28-3, S Hassam and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India 2-4, P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind 9-4 P & O S N Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Halezones 28-3 James Finlay & Co.
City of Baroda, 31-3, Killick Nixon and Co.
California 1-4, Graham's Tdg. Co., Ltd.
City of Barcelona, 7-4, Killick Nixon & Co.

FROM GERMANY

Ehrenfels 1-4 Lionel Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pres. Adams, 2-4 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Evansville, 9-4, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Johannesburg, 25-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Galveston 9-4 Lionel Edward.

FROM CHINA JAPAN.

Victoria 8-4 Lloyd Triestino.
Anyo Maru 30-3, N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 8-4, O S Kaisha.
England Maru 14-4, O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru 20-4 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 22-4 O S Kaisha.
Allpore, 3-4, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya, 4-4 M M & Co.

FROM BASRA

Bamora, 2-4, M M & Co.
Varsova, 4-4 M M & Co.
Bankura 9-4 M M and Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Fusijama 29-3 Lloyd Triestino.

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 6-4 Lionel Edward.

FROM KARACHI.

Tarantia 30-3 Graham's T Co.
Warfield 6-4 M M & Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Mooltan 28-3, P & O S N Co.

FROM RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

Mount Dirfys, 27-3, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.
Jalaveera, 31-3, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.
Godengate 31-3, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.
Tanfield 1-4, M M & Co.
Sisra 5-4 M M & Co.
Jalavihar 5-4 Scindia S N Co

FROM GENOA.

Conte Verde 8-4 Lloyd Triestino.

FROM HULL.

City of Kobe, 4-4 James Finlay & Co.

FROM BASSEIN

Garbeta 7-4 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 4-4 P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver 11-4, P & O S N Co.
Strathmore 18-4 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 25-4 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla 30-3 Killick Nixon & Co.
Tarantia 4-4 Graham's Trading Co.
California, 9-4, Graham's Trading Co.
City of Baroda 20-4 Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pres. Adams 8-4, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Harrison 17-4 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Evansville 13-4, F. F. Campbell & Co.
City of Johannesburg, 29-4 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Silveray 11-4 Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 2-4, N Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru 28-3 N Y Kaisha.
Bhutan 29-3, M M & Co.
Thames Maru 18-4 O S Kaisha.
Morioka Maru 18-4 N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 11-4 N Y Kaisha.
Taijan Maru 23-4 O S Kaisha.
Conte Verde 8-4 Lloyd Triestino.
Morioka Maru 18-4 N Y Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE

Victoria 8-4 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliwa 1-4, M M and Co.
Kenya 15-4 M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Ehrenfels 5-4 Lionel Edward.

FOR BASRA.

Bandra 1-4 M M & Co.
Vasna 2-4 M M and Co.
Bamora 8-4 M M and Co.
Varsova 9-4 M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Lichtenfels 1-4, Lionel Edward.

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 26-3, P & O S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Lichtenfels	26-3-36
„ Chyebassa	27-3-36
„ Hatimura	27-3-36
„ Jalapadma	27-3-36
„ Bhadravati	27-3-36
„ Kalavati	27-3-36
„ Hashemi	27-3-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 28.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—51 bales hemp M E Umrigar; 100 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace & Co; 50 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal & Co.; 50 bales cotton waste clean Ratilal and Co: 667 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—300 bags mowrah meal powder B Ardeshir & Co; 500 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace & Co; 105 bales cotton twist waste, G M Vyas and Co; 75 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal and Co; 390 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co.

For Glasgow:—50 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Barcelona:—400 bales cotton K Dewchand and Co; 100 bales cotton V Bros.

S.S. Zannis L. Cambanis for Dakor for Order:—1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Lichtenfels for Hamburg:—145 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 8 cases gum E Valimohamed and Co; 20 bags gum E Valimohamed and Co; 52 bags black pepper R S Tata and Co; 50 bales cotton waste clean B Premji and Co; 55 bales cotton A Podar and Co; 196 bales cotton Sapt. Tex. Pro. Ltd; 85 bales cotton B Harakchand and Co; 55 bales cotton S H Deab.

For Gothenburg:—55 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam & Co.

For Copenhagen:—34 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton M Chandulal & Co.

For Alexandria:—20 bales cotton yarn Abdul El Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton yarn Ali El. Ejil; 50 baskets tamarind Ali El. Ejil; 40 baskets tamarind R Shantilal & Co.

For Lisbon:—12 bales hemp raw T Dawcodbhoy.

For Danzig:—20 bales gum B Jaffer and Co.

For Suez:—130 baskets tamarind R Shantilal and Co.

For Antwerp:—1400 bags ground nut oil cakes Abdul Omerbhoy; 275 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co; 110 bales cotton V Bros.

For Gdynia:—10 bales cotton A Clayton & Co.; 73 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.

For Salonica:—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tokliwa Maru for Osaka:—50 tons old iron A Popatlal & Co.

For Yakkaichi:—1000 bales cotton V Bros.

For Shanghai:—900 bales cotton V Bros.

S.S. Ryufuku Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Messrs. Nissho Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co; 100 bales cotton V Ladha and Co; 500 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co; 300 bales cotton Messrs. Nissho Co Ltd; 60 bales cotton A Khimji & Co.; 200 bales cotton B Gangadhar & Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 28.

S.S. City of Hongkong, Agents K. Nixon & Co., from Liverpool:—30 cases cycle sets and parts; 20 drums red lead; 160 cases hammers; 570 bags china clay; 48 bags paper; 30 drums paint; 20 packages painters colour; 120 cases earth tiles; 50 bales old newspapers; 160 drums solid caustic soda; 220 packages glass bottles; 28 drums provision; 23 cases biscuits; 81 packages electric lamps; 48 cases beer; 309 cases machinery, 14 packages salt; 75 bundles milk condensed); 125 bales cotton piecegoods; 395 cases cotton piecegoods; 85 bales cotton yarn; 21 cases woollen and cotton piecegoods; 40 cases carbolic soap; 147 bundles toilet soap; 20 cases roofing screws; 65 loose steel bars; 43 coils steel hoops; 207 bags tyres and tubes; 100 bundles steel sheets; 56 cases safety cartridges.

From Glasgow:—46 cases cotton piecegoods; 363 cases whisky; 57 cases wine; 200 cases beer; 50 drums phenoil; 20 cases electric motors; 67 packages sewing machinery and parts; 33 bundles galvanised plain steel sheets; 77 bags rivets; 90 pieces steel joists; 45 bags bolts and nuts; 652 packages steel work.

From Marseilles:—25 cases vermouth; 100 bags almonds; 540 crates tiles; 22 cases cheese.

From Port Said:—25 cases grape fruits; 30 cases oranges.

S.S. Pres. Polk, Agents F F Campbell & Co., from Los Angeles and San Francisco:—14 pieces auto rubber tyres; 50 bales cotton; 28 packages fruit juice; 280 cases apples; 18 cases canned sardines; 38 cases canned asparagus; 37 cases drugs and medicines; 35 drums lubricating oil; 377 cases canned fruits.

From Kobe:—33 cases artificial silk piecegoods; 53 crates tiles; 12 cases glass ware; 10 bundles glue; 325 cases apples; 9 cases rubber heels; 54 packages umbrella goods; 20 packages grinding stone; 75 bundles shovels.

From Manila:—214 coils Manila ropes.

From Singapore and Penang:—1639 bags sago flour; 142 bundles rattans; 585 slabs tins; 330 bags P. tapioca; 1155 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—42 chests tea; 16 bags mattress fibres; 65 bundles gunnies.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Good Enquiry From Karachi

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH.

Karachi has again been the best outlet, substantial lines of split poplins, mulls, jaconets, white shirtings and fancies have been booked. Dhoties, sateens, prints and fancies have been sold for Calcutta.

Both Colombo and Rangoon have given out orders for white shirtings and fancies, while the Straits Settlement have lent support to coloured stripe poplins, dyed goods, drills and fancies. Shanghai has bought fancies for quick delivery. It is regarded as a healthy sign.

A fair amount of enquiry has come along from South and Central America, principally for dyed sateens and cashmeres, split printers and poplins and various specialities. Demand from West Africa has been less vigorous. Cambrics, voiles and embroidery cloths have been sold for Switzerland Finishing cloths in the grey state, have been taken both by that market and Scandinavia.

YARN.

A fair amount of enquiry has been available for coarse and medium American yarns, but business has been more uneven in character and most of the orders have been for small weights. Demand for Hosiery and Thread Yarns has been slow, though deliveries have been on a healthy scale.

The Egyptian section is still "In the doldrums." A few good weights of specialities have been sold but most of the ordinary manufacturing qualities are meeting with little attention. Nearly all Egyptian spinners are losing ground. Five Yarns are moving quietly for Germany and the Netherlands but export business, as a whole, is slow.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Inherent Sound Position

LONDON, March 11.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson in their weekly market report state:—

The outstanding event of the week has of course been the denunciation by Germany on Saturday of the Locarno Treaty and the re-entry of German troops into the Rhineland. Although it cannot be said that this development was unexpected, its dramatic suddenness nevertheless had a generally disturbing effect on markets. So far as the Rubber Market was concerned there was slight nervousness on Monday resulting in a fall of 1/16d. in prices all round. Most of this was recovered on Tuesday. At the time of writing the Market is steady to firm and the price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot is 7-7-16d. per lb. buyers. Prices show an advance on the week of 1/16d. to 1/8d. per lb.

The view taken in the press and in the London markets generally of Herr Hitler's action seems to be that while the Unilateral repudiation of the Locarno Treaty and the breach of Agreement involved in remilitarising the Rhineland is reprehensible, his action may nevertheless serve the purpose of bringing matters to a head and forcing a settlement. One must sincerely hope this will prove to be the case.

We have recently on several occasions emphasised the inherent soundness of the existing position in Rubber pointing to the almost complete absence of weak speculation and to the fact that the advance which we have recently seen has been brought about by genuine Trade buying. The events of the week go to prove the truth of our argument. Had there been any weak speculative position in the Market we should certainly have witnessed a heavy shake-out with a substantial setback in price. Instead of this we have again to record a slight advance on the week both here and in New York.

While there is no definite news regarding an early settlement of the strike at the Goodyear Works at Akron, cables received from New York yesterday and to-day indicate that a rather more hopeful view is taken there on this matter.

With comparatively light landings and large deliveries, details of which will be seen below, United Kingdom stocks for the week ending last Saturday showed a decline of 1,966 tons and stocks are now 3,462 tons lower than they were at the corresponding Saturday last year. These stocks climbed steadily from early in 1934 to the end of August, 1935. The last occasion on which stocks were lower at the end of any week than they were at the end of the corresponding week twelve months before was more than eighteen months ago, namely on Saturday, 7th July, 1934.

CONSUMPTION.

In our Report last week we printed a calculation showing that requirements for European consumption during the next two months are likely to exceed fresh arrivals by an amount of approximately 20,000 tons. There is no other reservoir from which this demand can be supplied except the United Kingdom stocks. Further steady declines therefore seem inevitable. There may be occasional weeks showing an increase but this will merely be the incident of heavy arrivals coinciding with small deliveries as must occasionally happen owing to several inward boats arriving together or shortage of shipping opportunities to certain destinations such as Russia.

In our Report last week we gave the gross exports from Malaya for the month of February as 38,436 tons. The figures of foreign imports have since come to hand. These amounted to 18,857 tons dry equivalent, leaving 19,579 tons as the nett shipmentts of Malayan produce.

Owing to the heavy imports, the stocks in dealers' hands in Singapore are 6,226 tons higher on the month at 24,966 tons against 18,740 tons at the end of January. Stocks in Penang are practically unchanged at 6,020 tons while stocks awaiting shipment at 7,435 tons are also higher by 1,118 tons.

A Reuter message to hand this morning gives shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of February as 12,597 metric tons Estate Rubber and 16,447 metric tons Native Rubber, giving total exports of 29,044 metric tons, which is the equivalent of 28,609 long tons. In our Report of 12th February we gave shipments from the Dutch East Indies for January as 20,049 tons, so that total actual shipments for the two months amount to 48,658 long tons against a permissible exportable total of 50,000 tons.

Actually the position is slightly different in that about 2500 tons of the January shipments consisted of Rubber put under the control of the Customs at end of December and reckoned for clearance purposes under the Scheme as 1935 shipments.

STOCK.

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week ended 7th March, 1936:—

	Tons.
London— Landed	796
Liverpool— Landed	792
Total Landed	1,588
	Tons.
London Delivered	2,903
Liverpool Delivered	651
Total Delivered	3,554
	Tons.
London Stock	77,548
Liverpool Stock	77,341
Total Stock	154,889
	Tons.
London Decrease	2,107
Liverpool Increase	141
Total Decrease	1,966
Week ended 9th March, 1935:—	Tons.
London Landed	2,024
Liverpool Landed	1,044
Total Landed	3,068
	Tons.
London Delivered	733
Liverpool Delivered	347
Total Delivered	1,080
	Tons.
London Stock	89,338
Liverpool Stock	68,963
Total Stock	158,351
	Tons.
London Increase	1,291
Liverpool Increase	697
Total Increase	1,988

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review, prices fluctuating within narrow limits of about an anna per cwt. On the whole Java Ready prices declined by about half an anna and forward prices by about 1anna per cent Indian sugar prices also declined by about an anna per cent during the latter part of the week as the arrivals were heavy and there was pressure of sales. The highest and he lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/9 and 13/8/6.
March Rs. 4/3 and 4/2/6.
April/May Rs. 4/3/6 and 4/3/3
July/Sept. Rs. 4/4 and 4/3/6.
Deshi Sugars/Ready Rs. 13/14 to 13/6 and 12/13 to 13/6.

Java Market was reported unchanged and Nivas' limits were unaltered at F. 3.90 for W.C. India. Imports of sugar in British India during January 1936, were estimated at 16,000 tons (9,000 Java and 7,000 others) as against 13,000 tons during the same period in 1935.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the period between 1st March and 22nd March, estimated at about 80,808 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine Whits Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/8/6 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 4/2/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April/May Rs. 4/3/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July Rs. 4/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 4/3/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/16 per cwt.
British Refined:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
African:—
Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Deshi Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/13 to 13/6 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

ANTICIPATIONS OF MATERIAL INCREASE IN COTTON CULTIVATION

Indian Cotton Outlook Fundamentally Sound

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly cotton market report:—

Dull!
Very!
After dullness, movement.
But which way?

The position, as we see it, is that there is an admitted shortage of free nce grade American cotton of 7/8" to 1" staple.

The Pool stocks, on the basis of the figures we quoted last week, must have been combed of most of the attractive cotton.

There is the loan cotton. But Government loans were given at a flat rate for 7/8" cotton grading not below Low Middling. There was no additional payment for better grades or better staples. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that whereas low grade cotton most certainly went into the loan there is less certainty as to how much higher grade found refuge in it. Incidentally, some of that loan cotton is as old as the Roosevelt Administration.

If the statistical position is sound on the basis of mere figures it is even sounder when those figures are allied to qualities.

The Government agencies are long of May and July futures. Yesterday the March contract was closed out at 11.45, the Pool supplying the contracts. Holding cotton and futures the Government can, if it so desires, eventually force May and July up to the recent selling level for March.

But what of the discounts for new crops?

For more than three months news has been predominantly bearish.

ACREAGE PROSPECTS.

The A.A.A. and the Bankhead Bill are no longer with us. A material increase in acreage is anticipated. The winter has been the hardest in years—good for the soil and bad for the boll-weevil. The yield per acre should be above average. In fact, everything in the cotton belt is reported to be all that a benign Providence can make it. Providence, of course, is not concerned with price levels.

On those facts why should anyone buy cotton unless he wants to put it in a mill to-morrow? We don't know unless it is all too true to be convincing.

Because we think that much, if not all, of the discouragement in the outlook is already in the price we are still of the opinion that purchases around 10 cents should eventually show reasonable profits.

With fluctuations measured mostly in fractions of a rupee, the Bombay market has been like New York, only more so.

The three weeks of activity in Japan seem to have ended following weak stock and yarn markets on the prospect of new taxes.

This morning's sampin quotation is firmer but the reaction over the last few days has been sharp and business for the time being may remain quiet.

The Continent has been in the market on a moderate scale only.

The interest of Lancashire has centred principally on staple styles which, because of the low basis, have been available at an exportable price.

DELIVERY PERIOD.

Within a week the Broach April-May contract will run into the delivery period. Cotton from those stations which normally fill dockets is available at or as near a tendering basis as makes very little difference. But we do not think dockets will be issued during the early part of the currency of this two months contract. Interest rates are low. The cost of carrying cotton for a month and a half is negligible and during that period a spot demand better than that to-day might develop.

China is still bidding for Indian cotton. Most of those bids so far have been too low. But they might improve. And Broach is essentially a cotton suitable for the Shanghai market.

The basis for most staple styles has hardened. It looked too low and may strengthen further. The fact that merchant firms are now long of the basis in staple styles means that much cotton has still to be sold. But the supply is not burdensome and nicely selected cotton should eventually command a good premium in a year when the quality of the Indian staple crops, apart from long staple Sind, is below average.

The Indian cotton outlook to our mind is fundamentally sound and in easy markets here we recommend purchases of Broach July-August.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, March 27.

	Season To-Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Week 1935
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,181	115	7,289	85
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,725	101	3,617	90
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,978	79	3,693	62
Of which to Japan	1,259	12	1,240	12
Of which to China	39	—	90	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,109	15	594	9
Of which to Germany	708	32	307	3
Stock at New York	—	4	—	20
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,142	—	2,328
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	—	1,940	—	533
World's visible supply	—	7,363	—	7,449
Of which to American cotton	—	5,50	—	5,383
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	8,737	204	7,224	227
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,509	64	4,059	27

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

DANGER TO EUROPEAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. Samuel Courtauld's View

The importance of creating fabric novelties was stressed by Mr. Samuel Courtaulds, the chairman, at the annual meeting of Courtaulds, Ltd., yesterday (Thursday), in discussing the handicaps of the weaving section of the rayon industry. He said it was practically impossible to earn a profit from weaving except in special lines which were not subject to competition and only so long as these were not copied.

Referring to "Fibro" as "our most important new venture," he said the Greenfield, North Wales, plant was just coming into operation, but it would be a considerable time before full production and an economical basis of working was reached. He believed the worsed field for staple fibre was as interesting as cotton because of the pleasing effects gained by combination with wool.

The profits of the English yarn branch in 1935 increased by about 12 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Courtauld warned shareholders, however, that they must wait a considerable time before profits resulted from the current programme of expansion.

Referring to Japanese competition, Mr. Courtauld said: "I believe the danger to the whole textile industry of Europe, and possibly of America also, to be as great as ever."—"M. G. C."

GOVT. OF INDIA 5½ p. c. STOCK

Will Be Redeemed At Par On July 15

LONDON, March 27

In the "London Gazette" the Secretary of State for India in Council notifies his intention to redeem at par on July 15 the amount of Government of India 5 1/2 per cent stock for 1936 then outstanding.—Reuter.

A widow remarriage between Shriman Kisandas Trimbakdas Vaishya of Nagpur and Shrimati Shantabai Jain of Jain Vidhawa Ashram, Akola was celebrated on 26th instant at 8-30 p.m. in the Ashram.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, March 29.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in Kashmir and the Kumaon hills.

Thunderstorms have caused local rain in Assam and southeast Madras and a few falls in west central India, east Central Provinces and upper Burma, Negapatam reports two inches and Palamcottah one.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will occur locally in the hills of the Punjab and west United Provinces and in Bengal, Assam and at a few stations in upper Burma, southeast Madras, Central parts of the country, east Gujarat and east Rajputana.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 29th March 1936:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.024 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet ulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees 2.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees 2.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

Difficult To Control Production In U.S.A.

Old Crop Months Advancing Towards Spot Cotton Price Level

PRIVATE ESTIMATES OF INCREASE IN ACREAGE

Good Cloth Business In Manchester

BOMBAY, March 28.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying. Old crop months were a bright spot with buying of May delivery on the theory that the price may advance closer to spot before the cotton producers' Pool is willing to sell.

It is generally believed that there will be substantial increase in acreage and private estimates show an increase of 15 to 17 per cents. There was some hedge selling against purchases of Pool cotton. There was no demand for new crop months and the market was irregular. The U. S. Government has cotton for sale and Mr. Wallace states that it will be difficult to control production as the Government has no right into contracts with individual grower.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with July 10.79. There was active buying and prices registered a further rise of 9 points and July was quoted 10.88, the highest level by noon. In the afternoon the market was quiet and closed at a rise of 14 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 11.64c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 13 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 9 points at 11.77c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 5.86. There was good trade calling on better Manchester reports. Later on trade buying in near months and straddle buying in near months and straddle buying in distant months met scattered hedge selling. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.44d.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points with March 5.36.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Sakels futuries were irregular and closed at a decline of 4 points to arise of one point. Uppers gained 3 points.

The Alexandria market was irregular and closed at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 2 points.

CROP CONTROL

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:- As mentioned in our report a a few days back, the old crop positions in New York are now rapidly approaching the price level of spot cotton. Despite however the constructive news of the prospective elimination of processing-taxes, new crop positions are failing to respond owing to the uncertainty over acreage control.

Mr. Wallace yesterday intimated that Government could not control production under the new farm bill as the latter did not give Government the right to enter into contracts with individual growers.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has fixed 31st March as the final date for securing cotton and maize loans, and no extension will be granted.

Private agencies continue to forecast an increase of 15 to 17 per cent. in acreage over last season.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (12-50 p.m.)	10.88+14
N. Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	10.79+65
Liverpool July Highest	5.90+06
Liverpool July Lowest	5.84

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:

Old crop months are advancing towards spot cotton price level on trade buying.

New crop months' demand not sustained. There was hedge selling against purchases of pool cotton.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steady on shortage of contracts and favourable Manchester and American reports. Bullish.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 28.

May	11.30
July	10.93
October	10.25
December	10.23
January	10.22
Middling Spot	11.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 28.

May	11.20
July	10.84
October	10.20
Middling Spot	11.80

NEW YORK.
New York, March 28.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call, market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.

	To-day's Closing.
March	6.16
April	6.06
May	6.01
June	... ...5.94
July	5.88
August	5.75
September	5.62
October	5.53
November	5.47
December	6.47
January	5.46
February	5.45
Middling Spot	6.47
	10.12 a.m. Quotations.
July	5.87
October	5.52

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis:	
March	8.73
May	8.59
July	8.44
October	8.36
November	8.17
January	8.05
March	8.01
F.G.F. Spot	9.20

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.30
Fine (Good Staple)	5.45
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.60
OOMRA:	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.65
BENGAL:	
Good	3.99
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.21
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.35
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.59

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 28.

Wheat, Rozario Sante Fe, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, 30/6 March sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.
London, March 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. and F. Calcutta, Mar-April per cwt. 6/10-1/2 nominal.

C. and F. Bombay, Mar-April per cwt. 6/7-1/2 nominal

C. and F. Karachi, Mar-April per cwt. 6/7-1/2 nominal.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, March 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 6-1/4.

SEEDS.
London, March 28.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers £10/17/6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, March-April sellers £12/16/3.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, March-April sellers £13.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, March-April sellers £12/7/6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton March-April sellers £12/12/6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. April sellers 26/3.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May-Aug. sellers 26/4-1/2.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 28.

	To-day's Price
Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-7/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/1/0-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Following a rise of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 199/ for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 198/ and declined to Rs. 197/12. The undertone of the market was easy but later on there was scattered buying. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened at a decline of 2 points. In the local market prices after declining to Rs. 196/12 improved to Rs. 197/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.
Broach A/M.	197/8
Broach J/A.	199/4
Oomra May	181/4
Oomra July	180/12
Bengal May	148/8
Bengal July	146

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 28.

The local Silver and Gold market rings were quiet but steady with a limited turn over. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/32.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Ready Silver	49	5	0
Chaitra Delivery	49	5	0
Vaishakh Delivery	49	5	0
Ready Gold	34	11	6
Chaitra Delivery	34	11	9
Vaishakh Delivery	34	11	3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar. 27.

March	45.25
May	45.10—20
July	44.95—25

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 121 July 129 Oct. 127 at Cross Rate 4.94 3/4

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 199—Liverpool May 6.01 Rs. 64 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 200/8—Liverpool July 5.90 Rs. 56 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 199—New York May 11.24 Rs. 53 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 200/8—New York July 10.88 Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 3/4

FIRMNESS IN COPPER

The market was firm on rumours of American producers discussing curtailment of domestic production in order to obtain a general price level of 9.50 cents.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Mar 28

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 163	159	154	151	
Punjab	... 163	158	154	151	
Rajputana	... ...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	193	190	187	184	...
C P No. 1	207	204	201	198	...
C P No. 2	199	196	193	190	...
Broach No. 2	... 206	203	200	196	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Mar 28

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	2,844	227,796	
Central India	878	213,481	
Barsi and Nagar	1,495	120,547	
Hyderabad Gaorani	96	26,509	
Berar	2,334	246,612	
Central Provinces	814	74,174	
Total Oomras	8,463	969,121	
Dholera	779	69,402	
N W Provinces	41	60,694	
Rajputana	171	54,834	
Sind-Punjab	1,186	380,650	
Broach	5,116	142,781	
Coompta and Dharwar	497	13,031	
Westerns Northerns	195	17,897	
Cocoanada	...	39	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	9	8,702	
Persian	...	8	
American	...	22,136	
Egyptian and African	1,600	132,690	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462	
Total	18,656	1,811,847	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 28th Mar

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,295	311,457
Japan and China	13,086	742,903
Coast Ports	100	18,840
Up-country by Rail	...	124,146
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,750
Total	17,481	1,209,698

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 27-3-36	6509000	4059000
Receipts yesterday 27-3-36	8000	6000
Exports to date 27-3-36	4378000	3693000
Stock at Ports 27-3-36	2142000	2328000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-3-36	1940000	533000
Stock at Liverpool 27-3-36	716000	814000
Visible Supply 27-3-36	5350000	5383000
Quantity in sight 27-3-36	11181000	7289000
Quantity out of sight 27-3-36	8737000	7324000

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	24
United Corpn.	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	16
American Tel. and Tel.	162
Western Union Telg.	84 3/4
New York Central	34 1/2
Erie R. R.	14
Union Pacific R. R.	133
Great North Pfd.	36
United States Steel	63 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
General Motor	65 1/2
Packard Motor	11
Kelvaniators	23
Int. Cement	46
Socony	14
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	35 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/4

Market dull and reactionary. Carloadings down 40,000 units. Columbia Gas earned per share 40 cents during 1st quarter of 1936.

Total Business:—1 1/2 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 28th March	25,001
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,793,791
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,531,474
Increase	262,317

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Broach A/M. Op. 195 3/4; Highest 197; Lowest 195 3/4; Closing 196 3/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 197 1/2; Highest 198 1/2; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 198 1/4

Oomra May Op. 179 1/4; Highest 180 1/4; Lowest 179 1/4; Closing 180 1/4.

Oomra July Op 179 1/2; Highest 179 1/2; Lowest 179 1/4; Closing 179 1/2.

Bengal May Op. 146 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 145 1/2; Closing 147 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 144; Highest 145, Lowest 144; Closing 145.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 14 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 6 1/4

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Mar. 28

June (191.70)	192.80+110
September 192.00)	193.20+120

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 27.

May	dol.0.96
July	dol.0.87
September	dol.0.85

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Mar.28.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	9	0
Shipment March	4	3	0
Shipment April-June	4	3	6
Shipment July-Sept.	4	4	0
Kesar	13	8	0
Saraga	13	5	6
Java spot	3.90.		

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar. 27.

July	2.79+3
September	2.79+3
December	2.77+5
January	2.56+5

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Groundnuts—	Rs.	a.	p.
May opening	39	13	0
May highest	40	1	0
—/ lowest	39	12	6
May closing	39	13	6
Castorseed—			
May opening	7	2	6
May highest	7	2	7½
May lowest	7	2	0
May closing	7	2	1½
Cottonseed—			
May opening	19	15	0
May highest	20	0	0
May lowest	19	11	6
May closing	19	12	6

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Mar 27

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts—			
May opening	39	10	0
May highest	39	13	6
May lowest	39	9	6
May closing	39	13	0
Castorseed—			
May opening	7	0	7½
May highest	7	2	9
May lowest	7	0	7½
May closing	7	2	1½
Cottonseed—			
May opening	19	12	6
May highest	19	14	9
May lowest	19	11	6
May closing	19	14	6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, March 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market Loan 1/2 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 28.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/2
Banks selling T T	268 1/2
Banks buying T T	266 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All local markets will remain entirely closed on Tuesday the 31st inst. owing to a public Holiday of Ramnavami.

SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 27th instant	4.94 3/4
Japan/London 28th instant	1/2
Java/London 28th instant	7.23 1/2
Hongkong/London 28th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 28th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 27th instant	75.01
London/Belgium 27th instant	29.23 1/2
London Switzerland 27th instant	15.16 1/4
London/Berlin 27th instant	12.30 1/2
London Stockholm 27th instan	19.39 1/2
London/New York 27th instant	4.95 1/16
London Amsterdam 27th instant	7.26 1/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 26th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Gold 27th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Silver London Ready 26th instant	20
27th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 26th instant	19 15/16
27th instant	19 7/8
Silver New York Ready 26th instant	45
27th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 26th instant	9/16 p.c.
27th instant	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 26th instant	11/16 p.c.
27th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 28.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/2

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/15/0

3 per cent 1941 103/14

3 per cent 1951/54 102/11

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/11

4 per cent 1943 109/14

4 per cent 1960/70 112/5

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/12

5 per cent 1939/44 108/8

5 per cent 1940/43 110/10

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/3

4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/4

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 107/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 106

5 per cent M Deb 1959 115

6 per cent M Deb 1954 129

6 per cent K P T 1956 129

3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/1 and declined to Rs. 96/14 but closed at Rs. 97/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,571
Linseed	18,560
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	188
Gingellyseed	241
Poppyseed	164
Groundnuts	11,044
Castorseed	1,337
Rice	23,282
Myrabollams	2,220
Cottonseed	4,997
Mowrasee d	11
Gram	1,695
Joowar	1,828
Barley	452
Bajree	337
	Tons.
Coal	2,278

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 28.

T. T. London on—:

New York (Closing Rate 4.94 3/8	
Paris	75.07
Berlin	12.34
Madrid	36.23
Amsterdam	7.30 3/4
Brussels	29.24 1/2
Milan	62.62
Berne	15.19
Pragu e	119.50

Cheerful Tone In Share Bazar

DISTURBING POLITICAL NEWS INFLUENCES DEMAND

General Rise In Values

BOMBAY, March 28.

Disturbing European political news encouraged active buying to-day on the local Stock Exchange where cheerful tone prevailed throughout the session.

There was active general buying and covering by shorts which resulted in a steady rise in industrial shares. Tata Steel, Hydro-Electric and Cotton mill shares all looked up and the tone was very good.

Despite unfavourable political news, Government securities also ruled active. 3-1/2 per cent Paper opened at Rs. 96-11 and advanced to Rs. 97-3.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, March 28

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	682 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 10
100	Central India	216 4
100	Colaba	118 2
100	Cooria	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	157 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Century 155 157 156 158 156/14 158 160
Bom. Dyeing 667 675 672 680 682
Kohinoor 176 177 178 181/4
Central India 208 211 210 218 217 216/4
New Great 97
Simplex 57 59/6
Swadeshi 145 150
Bundi 34/2 34/6
I. Cement 453 455
Punjab 23/6
Shahabad 463 465 464 466
Andhra 1542 1552 1548 1557 1560
Tata Hydro 156 155 157/8
Tata Power 1462 1471 1468 1476 1477
Tram. Ord. 154/6 154/11
T. Steel Dfd. 517 526 522 530
T. Steel Ord. 144/12 145/12 145/4 146 146/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 166 167 166/12
Bellapur 158 157 160 161/4
B. Steam 270
B. Burma 378 385 382 385 384/6

1000	Hindustan	1.575 0
100	Indore	49 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	181 4
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	735 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	97 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	257 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	1950 0
50	Simplex	59 6
100	Swadeshi	150 0
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	102 4
25-50	Central	31 8
500	Imperial	1525 0
125-500	Im. Contry	372 8
50-100	India	126 4
100	Reserve Bank	127 8
5	Union	5-6-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 6
70	Gwalior	116 4
160	Indian	455 0
40	Katni Def.	2125 0
100	Katni Ord.	360 0
75	Okha	264 8
10	Punjab	27 6
100	Shahabad	463 4
70	United	117 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	40 0
200	Oriental	4,955 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1560
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	154 11
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	135 0
100	Tata Hydro	157 8
1000	Tata Power	1477 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	867 8
100	C. Province	97 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 4
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	782 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	28 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	530 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	185 0
50	Belapur Sugar	161 4
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay Burma	384 6
50	Bombay Burma Con.	130 0
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	5 1 6
50	Bombay Telephone	108 0
100	Indian Bleaching	102 8
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	376 4
15	Scindia z	14 2
30	Premier Construction	71 0
25	Tata Oil	15 2

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 4
5	p.c. Central India	521 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1527 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Mar 28

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36 6 3
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£36 7 6
Standard copper 3 months	£36 11 3
Electrolytic copper	£40 15 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/4 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 3/4 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 2 0
Tone: Firm.	

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, Mar 27

Yearly Broach A/M	2 4 0
Broach J/A	15 0 0
Teji on Rs. 210	4 0 0
Mandi on Rs. 185	4 4 0
Monthly tejimandi	6 4 0
Rs. 5 difference	1 4 0
Rs. 10 difference	0 10 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Bengal Superfine	158/160
Bengal Fine	151/153
C. P. 1 Fine	189/200
C. P. 2 Fine	179/194
Arvi Fine	194/196
Ellichpur Fine	191/193
Berar Fine	187/189
Khamgaon Fine	187/189
Mulkapur Fine	184/186
Khandesh Fine	177/180
Jalna/Sailu Fine	185/187
Burwah Sanavad Fine	189/190
Mathia Fine	172/177
Dhollera Fine	182/187
Broach Fine	202/205
Punjab/American	208/213
Sindh-American	208/213
Cambodia	248/253
Compta Good	223/228
Westerns	198/208
Miraj	208/213
Kampala	317/318
Jinja	311/313
New Manza	293/298
Jagadia Ankleshwar	236/338
Surat-Navsari	251/253

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Mar 27

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£35 17 6
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£35 18 9
Standard Copper 3 months	£36 3 9
Electrolytic copper	£40 5 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/4 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 3/8 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 14 0
Tone: Very steady.	

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Mar 28

55 Japan T and Co Pusad 189
250 Volkart Bros Ankleshwar 41 on
100 Toyopoddar Ghutanjin 17 on
108 Japan T and Co Mahu 188
93 Bombay and Co Bolda 5 1/2 on
50 N Rajaram Adlabad 199 1/4
48 B Mavji Arvi 12 on
165 Langli and Co Neemuch 1 1/2 off
79 B Mavji Darwah 6 on
30 Madhavji Mill Sind America
50 Oshman Suleman Sirhind 160
50 Swadeshi Mill Nabha 161 1/2

Jubbulpore, March 25.—While shooting birds Mr. E. Pettigrew, a retired Anglo-Indian employee of the G. I. P. Railway, met with accidental death this morning. His loaded gun suddenly discharged the bullet which hitting him in the back and passing through his heart caused his instantaneous death.—United Press.

The U. P. Legislative council voted the entire demand under the head police minus a cut of Rs. 10.000 accepted on Wednesday all other cut motions were withdrawn.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has generously given a sum of money for a portrait to be painted of his excellency the Viceroy after his return to England.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Condemned Out Of Their Own Mouths

LIES ABOUT ITALIAN VICTORIES

Ethiopia Will Not Agree To Peace With Dishonour

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DIRE-DAWA, Mar. 17.

We have been getting extraordinary news of Italian victories, but from Italian sources only these victories are, of course, all denied.

I am sure no sane person will believe that all the Ethiopian northern armies were broken up and finished and the Italians were advancing unhindered everywhere.

It is a matter of life and death for Ras Imirrou Ras Suyyum, Ras Mulugaista and Ras Kassa. They will do every thing possible to save their country.

The Italians are making these claims for the following reasons.

Even the famous military experts are of opinion that during the rainy season the Italians will be stuck up wherever they are and will not be able to go forwards or backwards. Every one knows that since January it has been raining everywhere, and the big rainy season is nearly on us. So the Italians have been left alone, orders being given to all the Commanders of the Ethiopian armies to remain on the defensive only and never to start any offensive.

A GOOD JOKE.

Thus when in desperation the Italians started their big offensive, using nearly thousands of tons of explosive shells, bombarding the Ethiopian positions, they all retired. Though they lost some thousands of their men by aerial and land bombardment, they have retreated in an orderly manner everywhere and none of them have lost their armies. It is a good joke for the Italians to say that Ras Imirrou had retreated to Gojjam. The people of Gojjam are the famous warriors of Ethiopia and it is a big disgrace for them to retire in face of an enemy. They were coaxed to go back some miles and leave their positions for the above reasons But all the Commanders including Ras Kassa, about whom the Italians are spreading rumours, are there.

Because the Pope has been requesting other nations to intercede and try to make peace. so to get something from the Ethiopians these false claims are being made. The Italian position is becoming desperate everywhere and they have no hope left of conquering this country.

A MAJOR'S ADMISSION.

Major Neil Hunter has confirmed my report that they suffered defeats in the Southern Front because their native troops refused to fight in the front lines.

All these tall reports of victory are sent because the Committee of 13 wish to make peace again. and also because the French and British, as the recent Maffey Report and other events show, wish to help the Italians and get them some Ethiopian territory.

FABRICATED STORY.

I am surprised that a writer like Mr. Ward Price would write fabricated stories about the Emperor agreeing to leave Tigre in the hands of the Italians. Every one who knows the Negus will never believe this. If he agreed to this he will be forced to abdicate. All the Ethiopian nation will never agree to this. Why should he have issued another order for all able-bodied men to come and fight, telling them that the war had only now started in earnest.

The League of Nations might try to make peace. But the Ethiopians will never agree to give their territory willingly to the Italians. They will agree to the League Mandate over Ethiopia and all other proposals, but this they will never accept. They know already that the Rickett Concession was really taken for the Italians and they will not accept this now.

But this does not mean that they do not want peace. They are ready to make peace on honourable terms, and have no ambition against any one's territory.

The Emperor has again showed his willingness to make peace under the League Covenant, because he knows the big Powers wish to assist Italy so that she might remain their ally in the coming world war.

If both the belligerents agree to peace some time may elapse in the peace talks, and in the meantime, the big rainy season for which the Ethiopians have been praying may come and then there will be no hope left for the Italians.

There is no news from the Southern and Bali fronts of any recent fights, only the Italian aeroplanes are active everywhere.

NO PEACE UNDER FOREIGN OCCUPATION

Emperor's Call For Defence Of Country

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DIRE-DAWA, March 14.

The staff of the Quarter-Master General and the Emperor himself have denied all the Italian claims of great victories. The Ethiopians will never fight in the open with them and God is fighting their battles. The rain is still pouring down everywhere. every day. We had some accidents. Two or 3 lives were lost. An Arab while returning from his garden was washed away by torrents and next morning his dead body was found half buried in sand miles away. A native girl was also found dead and one was taken out half dead. Three days ago such big torrents came and remained for a whole night all the people who had come to the town from the European quarters had to remain here and pass the night. All the Railway and other workmen and the Arab and Indian traders were all likewise stranded. There is no sign of this rain stopping.

The new crops are being commandeered everywhere by orders of the Government and this grain is being sent for the use of the troops in Ogaden.

The Emperor has again issued a new proclamation asking all the Ethiopian subjects to join the army. He says the war has now started in tarnest and he asks each able-bodied man to get up and defend his country against the aggressor. There is nothing else but the talk of war everywhere. No one feels disposed for peace talks. Each and every Abyssinian stands firm behind his Emperor to fight to death. No peace talks can be carried on while the Italian armies are inside the Ethiopian territory.

In Ogaden and Bali fronts there are no fights because of the heavy rains. The Ethiopian forces have been strongly reinforced to retake Amba-Alagi.

PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION

Appointments In Railway Accounts And Traffic

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 27.

As the result of the competitive examination held by the Public Service Commission in November, 1935, the undermentioned persons have been selected for appointment on the Indian Railway Accounts Service and Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the State Railways respectively subject to their being declared physically fit by the Medical Board.

Indian Railway Accounts Service:—D. Umanath Rao, J. Ramarao.

Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department:—Jagat Singh, Sumat Prasad Jain, K. V. Padmanabham, A. Srinivasa Raghavan, Harbanslal Bhola, S. Tayyebhussain, Alim Ali, Hamiduddin Ahmad.

QUETTA SALVAGE OPERATIONS TERMINATE

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Information has been received from Quetta that salvage operations were completed on Saturday last.

Since the inception of the operations 12,607 houses and shops have been salvaged and property worth Rs. 57 lakhs has been recovered and handed over to the owners and 8,078 dead bodies exhumed.—United Press.

POET'S APPEAL TO DELHI CITIZENS

Leave My Memorial To Time's Judgment

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

"You have acted in a manner which has lent weight and dignity to India's claim to an honoured and equal place in the comity of nations" said Mr. Asaf-Ali, M.L.A. presenting an address of welcome to Dr. Tagore, on behalf of the citizens of Delhi. A very large crowd had assembled, including members of the Assembly and other prominent persons. The poet was presented with a beautiful silver casket. Several poems were recited in honour of poet Rabindranath.

Replying Dr. Tagore said that it takes time for wisdom to ripen and to enable one to realise that in return for any real service rendered, the best gift is not honour, but love which is the most precious form of gratitude. He said that during his travels, there came to him with force, the revelation of the truth of the fundamental unity of man.

The poet said, "I decided to cherish this truth in the art of Shantiniketan, and in spite of a painful twisting of our heart-cords through all tension of an unnatural relationship, we have been able to keep-open in our institutions, channel of inter communication of hearts, hearts separated by differing circumstances racial and historical. This is the highest ideal of human truth as preached by India."

GARLAND ME WITH LOVE

Concluding he said "let me conclude this address by requesting you not to burden me with honour which so often is heavily padded with a great proportion of unreality, but garland your poet with your love—no more hand clapping, but a warm hand-clasping to bring the healing balm of sympathy to alleviate intolerable weariness of the last few miles of my life's journey. Now when the lonesome toil of nearly forty years of my mature days has approached its end, do not dismiss me off cheaply with promises of a memorial, when I am no longer amongst you, offer me succour even now when I sorely need it and leave my memorial in my own hands and time's judgment."

AGE LIMIT FOR 'VARSITY STUDENTS

MADRAS, March 28.

The Syndicate of the Madras University considered the question of fixing a minimum age limit for admission to the University, and resolved that the ordinances be so amended as to make it obligatory that any student who seeks admission to a University course should have completed the age of fifteen on 1st July of the year of his admission to college, and make no provision for exemption in the case of those whose age is less than fifteen.—A.P.

HUBBACK FOR CUTTACK

PATNA, Mar. 29.

Sir John Hubback, Governor-Designate of Orissa, accompanied by Lady Hubback arrived here this morning. He is leaving for Cuttack to-morrow. Here he assumes Governorship on the inauguration of the new province on April first.

C. R. REDDY ELECTED

Vice-Chancellor Of Andhra University

VIZAGAPATAM, March 28.

Mr. C. R. Reddi was to-day elected Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University by 40 votes against 25 secured by Sir Vepa Ramesam.—A.P.

POLICE ATTACKED BY VILLAGERS

AMRITSAR, March 28.

Information has just been received that a party of police in search of some proclaimed offenders in the village of Dhotian in Amritsar District were attacked by some villagers, in consequence of which two policemen were injured. An assistant Sub-Inspector fired a shot in self-defence, causing an injury to one proclaimed offender who was arrested.

Details are awaited.—A. P.

FIRE IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, March 28.

A disastrous fire broke out in the village of Gujarali Khed, in the house of a man named Keshav Nathaji Gujar. The fire spread to neighbouring houses. Thanks to the efforts of police and other officials and workmen of the Khed waterworks the fire was under control after two hours. The Mamlatdar wired to the Chiplum Municipality to send its motor pump which arrived later and worked till late in the night to extinguish the flames.

Loss is estimated at about Rs. 20,000. No loss of life, however occurred.—A.P.

HANDS OFF MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

NEW DELHI, March, 28.

Mr Baijnath Bajoria, M.L.A., has sponsored a Bill to amend the Child-marriage Restraint Act of 1929 providing that this Act shall not apply to a child marriage if the bridegroom, in case of his age being over 13 years or the person having charge of the minor whether as parent or guardian or in any other capacity, lawful or unlawful, makes a declaration before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class that he is unable to comply with the provisions of this Act, as it interferes with his religious belief.

The statement of objects and reasons says that this Act enacted in 1929 has been greatly resented to by both Hindus and Moslems who honestly believe that the Act is an interference with personal liberty as well as religious belief and is in contravention of the famous Proclamation of Queen Victoria on November 1. 1858.—United Press.

DR. BASU GETS THE PRIZE

(From Our Correspondent.)
AGRA, (By Mail).

The Secretary of the All-India Medical Licentiate Association informs that two papers on "Malaria" and 'Natal Diseases, their care and treatment," written by Dr. T. C. Basu Chawdhury, Agra have been approved by the Select Committee as the best and he has been awarded Dr. Joseph Benjamin and Dr. Ramchandraier Thesis Prizes for 1935.

RAJEN BABU'S TRIBUTES TO LOKMANYA

National Worker Even Before Birth Of Congress

LAHORE, March 29.

"Nations of the world made great sacrifices to vindicate the honour of their flag. India also had done similarly in the past, but not yet succeeded in attaining for her flag the same position and prestige as other nations had. This is only possible when we have Swaraj. Daunted by nothing, we must fight out her future."

Thus declared Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, performing the flag hoisting ceremony this morning at Lajpatrai Hall before a distinguished gathering. He appealed for communal concord, without which nothing was possible of attainment.

He regretted the scramble now going on for the loaves and fishes of office and seats in Legislatures. Instead, if Indians considered themselves as one united nation their force would be irresistible.

Continuing he said:

"Every time we performed the flag hoisting, we should consider our national responsibility had increased a thousand fold."

TRIBUTE TO TILAK

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, unveiled the portrait of late Lokmanya Tilak in Lajpatrai Hall this morning.

Paying homage to the great departed soul, he made references to his great qualities of head and heart. He paid tributes to the sacrifices and services of the late Lokmanya to the country. Rajendra Babu said that Tilak began his career as a national worker, even before the birth of Congress. More than half a century ago when very few people would at all think of India as a nation, he was India's one great patriot, who infused life into the dead bones of the nation. In spite of differences some times, he continued to serve the country in his own way with unfailing zeal and brought a unique awakening in the minds of his countrymen.

He was a fearless and dauntless man, concluded Rajendra Babu, a scholar of unique erudition, never shrank from consequences of propagating pure truth and suffered a long imprisonment for the sake of his convictions.

The speaker appealed to the audience to emulate his great and worthy ideals of service and make India Great.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Rajen Babu To Preside Over Conference During Congress Week

LUCKNOW, March 27.

The Executive Committee of the U. P. Political Prisoners' Relief Committee met yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Swami Sampurnanand, Pundit Balkrishna Sarma and Mr. Ramkrishna Khatri were among the members present.

A resolution was passed to the effect that a Conference will be convened during the Congress Week to consider the conditions of political prisoners in their respective jails and detention camps.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, will preside over the Conference. Babu Purshotamdas Tandon and Mr. Ramkrishna Khattri have been elected Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Reception Committee.

The Committee adopted another resolution which states that the Committee was shocked to hear about the reported hunger-strike of Ram Singh and Ramesh Chandra Vyas of the Dogra Shooting Case, now lodged in the Ajmer Central Prison and protested against the alleged forcible feeding.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, will take up the matter immediately.—United Press.

TRAVELLING EYE DISPENSARY

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29

A travelling eye dispensary the first of its kind in Bengal, indeed, in the whole of India, left Calcutta yesterday on its initial tour of the mofussil. It is complete with the necessary equipment for the prevention and cure of diseases of the eye together with propaganda for the spread of knowledge regarding the care and protection of the eye.

It will work in conjunction with every district and sub-divisional hospital as adjunct to them. It is proposed to visit four districts each year with a stay of three months in each district.—A. P.

SHORT SHRIFT TO COCHIN PRESS BILL

COCHIN, March 27.

The Cochin Legislative Council rejected yesterday by 25 to 24 votes a motion to refer to a Select Committee the Cochin Newspaper Bill providing the introduction of licensing system. The Opposition characterised the measure as retrograde, reactionary and uncalled for under the existing conditions of journalism in the Cochin State. They also expressed resentment at Government invoking the Royal assent for opposing a regulation, as an emergency measure behind the Council's back.

The members apprehended that the Bill if passed, would curtail the freedom of the Press and defeat the purpose of newspapers.—A.P.

THREE YEARS FOR "OBJECTIONABLE BOOKS"

CHITTAGONG, March 28

Mr. S. Moitra, Additional Sub-Divisional Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case against Bhupes Lahiri of Faridpur, arrested from Chittagong, Police Station Kotwali and sentenced the accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 36 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for having been found in possession of "objectionable books."

The accused was also an absconder under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

Lorry Accident In Karachi

KARACHI, Mar. 29.

A report has just been received of an accident to a military lorry, resulting in slight injuries to a few of the occupants.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

AROUND THE NEXT BEND IS THE CHELFORD TREASURE--- HOLD THAT CANDLE HIGHER, DO YOU HEAR!
HARRY, DON'T LOOK THAT WAY!--YOU FRIGHTEN ME!
THAT HOLE IN THE ROOF!-- OTHERS HAVE BEEN HERE!
HELLO, HARRY!
WE'RE FRIENDS, LORD CHELFORD!
CAREFUL--- HE'S INSANE!
FRIENDS, EH?--- WELL, YOU'RE STILL GOING TO DIE!
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LYMAN ANDERSON
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Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.